





**MEDICAL.**

**CALIFORNIA**

TRADE MARK

**CURE**

Ask for **SANTA ABIE** and **C**  
**TARIKH CURE.**

**CAT-R-CURE.**

Guaranteed a positive CURE for Catarrh of the Head, Hay Fever, Rose Catarrhal Deafness and Sore Eyes, Restores the Sense of Taste and Smell, removes the Taste and Unpleasant Breath resulting from Catarrh. Easy and pleasant to use. Follow directions and a Cure is warranted.

Sold by PREUSS & HANCE, 77 and North Spring street.

**100-M. A. NEWMARK & CO.,** Wholesale Depot. my29 18

**ONE WEEK LONG**

**FREE**

**DR. LIEBIG & CO.**

**TO MEN**

remain one week in need of their service. **CONSULTATION.** The LIEBIG TREATMENT is well known all over the Pacific Coast as the largest and oldest Medical and Surgical Institution, and is located in the heart of the city in the Dispensary Building. Private office rooms 27 and 29 Rose Block. Reception room, 25 and 26 Rooms 10 to 3 and 4. Only one call necessary; balance of treatment till cured conducted from the Liebig Dispensary.

The reason thousands cannot get cured is Weakness, Lost Vitality and the above causes. Dr. LIEBIG'S INVIGORATOR No. 2 is only **POSITIVE CURE** for PROSTATORRHEA, with Hyperaesthesia, which requires special treatment.

Dr. LIEBIG'S INVIGORATOR No. 2 is only **POSITIVE CURE** for PROSTATORRHEA. Price for either Invigorator \$2; case of bottles 50c.

Dr. LIEBIG & CO. for the past seventeen years have made an exclusive specialty of Diseases of Men. They have cured rapidly, thoroughly and permanently cured; recent cases in a few days; inveterate cases recently treated; charges moderate.

Nervous prostration, premature debility, melancholia, weakness of advance years and all "related, languid or exhausted conditions of the vital forces, specifically treated and radically cured; also blood poisoning and diseases of the liver and kidneys.

Write or address **DR. LIEBIG & CO.**  
**400 Geary Street, San Francisco.**  
Most powerful Eclectic Belts free to the trade.

To prove the wonderful power of the INVIGORATORS a \$2 bottle given for consultation, advice and examination, and private.

0295

**Notices of Intention.**

Notice is hereby given that it is the intention of the Council of the City of Los Angeles to sell by public auction, on the 10th day of March, 1891, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the College Street to Beaudry a. u. n. s. as follows:

The intersection of College Street to the grade shall be on the southwest corner 71 feet above the datum plane, and on the southeast corner 70.50 feet above the datum plane. At a point 650.00 feet east of the east line of Pearl Street the grade shall be 70.50 feet above the datum plane.

west corners 100 feet above the datum plane. At the intersection of Centennary street and the grade shall be 95.50 feet above the datum plane. At the intersection of Centennary street and the grade shall be 115.00 feet above the datum plane. At a point 35.00 feet west of the west line of Centennary street and the grade shall be 115.00 feet above the datum plane. At a point 400.00 feet west of the west line of Centennary street and the grade shall be 115.00 feet above the datum plane. At the intersection of Beaudry avenue the grade shall be 115.00 feet above the datum plane.

All persons interested are hereby notified to file their objections, if any they have, within the date of the first publication of this notice.

By order of the Council of the city of Los Angeles at its meeting of November 18, 1886.  
A. D. 1886. W. W. ROBINSON,  
Clerk of the Council of the city of Los Angeles.  
Los Angeles, November 30, 1886. n41

**Notice of Intention.**

Notice is hereby given that it is the intention of the Council of the City of Los Angeles to establish the grade of Burlington street, from Seventh street to Ninth street, as follows:

At the south line of Ninth street the grade shall be 25.00 feet above the datum plane. At a point 150.00 feet south of the south line of Seventh street the grade shall be 25.00 feet above the datum plane. At a point 250.00 feet south of the south line of Seventh street the grade shall be 41.00 feet above the datum plane. At the intersection of Eighth street and Burlington avenue the grade shall be 41.00 feet above the datum plane. At the intersection of the south line of Eighth street the grade shall be 41.00 feet above the datum plane. At a point 240.00 feet south of the south line of Eighth street the grade shall be 38.00 feet above the datum plane. At the intersection of Ninth street the grade shall be 25.00 feet above the datum plane.

All persons interested are hereby notified to file their objections, if any they have, with the Clerk of the Council within the date of the first publication of this notice.

By order of the Council of the city of Los Angeles at its meeting of November 18, 1886.  
A. D. 1886. W. W. ROBINSON,  
Clerk of the Council of the city of Los Angeles.  
Los Angeles, November 30, 1886. n41

**Notice of Intention.**

Notice is hereby given that it is the intention of the Council of the city of Los Angeles to establish the grade of Virginia street, from Bellevue avenue to Virginia street, as follows:

At the intersection of Virginia street the grade shall be as now established; at the southeast corner 102.00 feet above the datum plane. At the intersection of Virginia street and the grade shall be 108.00 feet above the datum plane. At a point 149.00 feet south of the south line of Virginia street the grade shall be 132.00 feet above the datum plane. At a point 250.00 feet south of the south line of Virginia street the grade shall be 147.00 feet above the datum plane. At a point 470.00 feet south of the south line of Virginia street the grade shall be 147.00 feet above the datum plane. At a point 700.00 feet north of the north line of Belmont street the grade shall be 149.00 feet above the datum plane. At a point 500.00 feet north of the north line of Belmont street the grade shall be 144.00 feet above the datum plane. At the intersection of Ross street and Bellevue avenue the grade shall be as now established; 95.00 feet above the datum plane.

All persons interested are hereby notified to file their objections, if any they have, with the Clerk of the Council, within ten days of the date of the first publication of this notice.

By order of the Council of the city of Los Angeles at its meeting of November 18, 1886.  
A. D. 1886. W. W. ROBINSON,  
Clerk of the Council of the city of Los Angeles.  
Los Angeles, November 30, 1886. n41

**HEATH RESORT**

**Mountain View House,**

SUPELVILLE, CAL.—EIGHT MILES R. from Southern Pacific Railway. Travellers to Los Angeles at 12.30 P. M. Every morning and bath are excellent. Good hunting house at foothills. One mile from Belmont Block. Free carriages with driver. Bicycles and traps for hire. Open Saturday of each week at 7 P. M. Order tickets at Belmont Block, or address Wm. H. Heath, Los Angeles, Cal.

Terms very reasonable. 02241

**Trinidad Springs**

**Annual Health and Pleasure Resort**

15 MILES FROM LOS ANGELES,  
2 miles from Norwalk Station, near Anaheim.

**FREE KATH TO HOTEL.**

Chalybeate, Sulphur, Magnesia, and pure Mountain drinking waters. The Best of Hot and Mineral Baths. Also Electric Baths. These waters and baths are excellent for Rheumatism, Scrofula and diseases of the stomach, bowels, kidneys and skin. Stage from Los Angeles to Trinidad Springs to Oxnard Farm.

Dr. O. T. WEDDERBURN, Medical Super-  
CHARLES BUSBY, Clerk of Hotel. 02242







## DAILY HERALD.

THIS PAPER is kept on file at the

Herald Steam Printing House, 100 North Main street, Los Angeles, Cal., where orders for advertising can be made for it.

## Herald Steam Printing House.

The Herald Steam Printing House is not surpassed by any job printing office on the Pacific Coast, outside of San Francisco, in facilities for doing job work. Low prices, good work and execution may be relied upon at this office.

## Special Notice.

Notarary notices of companies, societies, churches, etc., will only be inserted in the Herald as paid advertisements. We reserve for places of worship a gratuitous directory which will appear every Sunday morning.

The Herald office is connected with the telephone system of Los Angeles city and county. Orders for advertisements or job work may be sent through this medium to number 156.

The Herald is the official paper of the city of Los Angeles. The city delinquent tax lists and all other municipal notices appear only in its columns.

Dr. B. N. Rowe is the Santa Ana agent of the Herald.

## Temporary Retirement.

During the current canvass Mr. Joseph D. Lynch, the Democratic nominee for Congress, in the Sixth District, will surrender the editorial supervision of the Herald.

## The Net Result.

The campaign is over, the voters have placed their silent expressions of party sentiment and personal preference in the ballot boxes. These suffrages of the people have been counted, the footings have been made and, after four days of anxiety, the net results are at length attainable. That these are satisfactory to the Democratic party does not require an argument to prove. In the State canvass the party went into the fray handicapped by being confronted with one of the most despicable and dangerous of rascally charlatans and demagogues, set up to mislead an element of society which is at all times like to be deceived. This man, who is reported to have upon his head the blood of untold murders of the innocents, and who during the campaign is believed to have sheltered such a murderer from his doom, was "grub-staked" by the friends of Mr. Swift, so as to serve as a make-weight on the popularity of Mr. Bartlett, and thus by foul means accomplish what the Republican candidate could not do by fair.

In spite of the chipping of one-fifth of the vote of San Francisco and large pieces all over the State, amounting in all to nearly 10,000 votes; in spite, too, of the Pixley-Wiggin fraud designed to mislead an element in the political world of which the above are the antipodes—yet in spite of these tricks the Democracy of the State came in as winners in the race. The Democratic State ticket appears to be elected almost in its entirety. In addition to this there are probably three out of the six Congressmen elected. Two of the three Supreme Judges are pretty sure to be safe. The loss of Foote on the Railroad Commission is a matter of real regret to all good citizens. Faithful, honest, able, fearless and indefatigable, Mr. Rea, with his school boy declamation of a string of platitudes, written probably by some clerk in the railroad office, will utterly fall short of replacing him in any of the above qualities, which go to make up a great man in the person of W. W. Foote. Judge Sullivan is another great loss. On the Supreme bench he would have been a tower of strength on the side of even justice between man and man.

In this county there does not seem to be any change in the results as previously announced. Two State Senators, one Assemblyman, the Sheriff, District Attorney, and Treasurer are the *spolia opima* of the conflict. In addition to this there are the township justice and the constable who will be attached to his office. In this matter a mistake was made in crediting Mr. Aguirre with beating Mr. Smith. The fact is that Mr. Aguirre was a few votes behind his competitor, which gives the township offices to the Democrats and the city offices to their opponents. In a county so very largely Republican as Los Angeles is, such a victory is certainly a triumph of no ordinary significance. The Democratic candidates are good men, they stand on sound and popular principles, and for this reason the people preferred them.

**The Sixth Congressional District.** The telegraphic reports on the Sixth Congressional District are still very conflicting. The Herald has private advices from all these counties giving majorities as follows:

For Vandever—Alpine 22, Mono 150, Inyo 14, San Diego 188, San Bernardino 60, Los Angeles 202, Ventura 250, Santa Barbara 46, San Luis Obispo 75, Monterey 75, a total of 1082.

For Lynch—Tulare 364, Kern 268, Fresno 500, San Benito 170, total, 1302. Plurality for Mr. Lynch, 220.

The papers in San Francisco are getting precinct returns and adding them as they come. But little reliance can be placed on such figures, as a Democratic county sends one ahead one moment, and *vice versa*. Dispatches were received at this office last night from Mr. English and Mr. Jacobs which would seem to indicate that the Democratic Central Committee has knowledge of the result in advance of the news bureau; a thing not by any means improbable.

## A Brilliant Campaign.

Such a series of surprises in the political arena as was developed in Los Angeles last Tuesday is rare. It is a canon in the policy of the Herald not to "crow before it gets out of the woods." For this reason we have abstained from "trotting out our birds" a time which to many may seem to mark an even unreasonable amount of caution on our part. Where the majorities are so very close, it takes the final count to settle the matter. Daily it was hoped that the State count would have progressed far enough to enable us to arrive at a certain result on most of the offices. The week closes and still this matter trembles in the balance. From all appearances it seems now a quite securely fixed fact that Mr. Bartlett and all the State ticket is elected by exceedingly close majorities. This fact is well enough established to justify us in perching our game birds to crow the victory to our readers at their Sunday morning breakfasts.

They will also, in the true notes of thoroughbred Democratic chancellors, crow for the victory which perches on the banners of the county ticket.

Los Angeles county scores a political triumph this year which is simply phenomenal on the part of the Democratic party. It was the loud boast of the enemy that there would not be the ghost of a chance for any Democrat within the borders of the county to get within a league of the official crib. They counted their majorities by the thousand, and they would know the unfortunate Democratic aspirants under beyond the possibility of being found.

The results, so very far from the above prognostication, are due to two factors in the knotty problem. Two factors were the County Convention and the County Central Committee. The former body met with a determination to put up none but the very best of candidates. Their search for political timber was earnest and keen, and they succeeded in putting before the people a list of names of the very foremost men in the party in all respects. So far well. Now comes the work of conducting the campaign so as to get out the full Democratic strength in every precinct in Los Angeles. This business rested on the shoulders of the County Central Committee. We have only to point to the magnificent results now familiar to all our minds for the demonstration of how utterly well this was done. The enthusiasm of this body of leaders was communicated, as if by magic, to the whole rank and file of the great army of voters. As the sun rose they were out on election day and under the guidance of the Central Committee the great majorities of the Republicans were pared down to the lowest of possible proportions; and, more than this, the tide was turned against them and three of the most important county offices were captured. They will be filled by men of most excellent qualifications. These elect of the people are Geo. S. Patton Esq., who will make an ideal District Attorney; Mr. James C. Kays, who will be one of the most effective Sheriffs the county has ever had; and Mr. John W. Broadhead, the Treasurer who for a third time will take care of the funds of the county. Then we have also to rejoice in the securing of such excellent material for our law-makers as Senators Stephen M. White and L. J. Rose, and Assemblyman W. H. Spurgeon. In addition are the justice and constable noted elsewhere.

Eight in all are enumerated above—a signal victory indeed in a banner county of the enemy! We have spoken of the County Committee, and in doing so we can hardly refrain from a personal reference to the Chairman of that body. It may be a little distasteful to Mr. L. W. Hellman thus to be drawn into public notice. But the Democratic party ought to know in what they are indebted to that gentleman for the magnificent manner in which he conducted one of the most difficult of campaigns. In spite of Mr. Hellman's pressing duties, he threw himself into the work with that earnest enthusiasm which marks all his efforts. It is no exaggeration to say that he did the work of a hundred men. Splendid in his grasp of details, and wise in the directing of his forces, he left nothing undone to secure those magnificent results which at last crown his efforts. If Mr. Hellman has any pride in great achievements he may view with a most pardonable satisfaction the victory that he has won. To him the Democracy of Los Angeles owes a great debt of gratitude, and this is felt by us all, in all parts of the county. With the most untarnished honor in this every act, with unflagging energy, and with rare wisdom in handling men, the Chairman of the County Central Committee, more than any one man, or any ten men, or hundred men in the county, secured the triumph of the party at the polls on Tuesday. He got the vote out and he voted it straight and solid, and that is after all the whole science in conducting a campaign. Mr. Hellman lost sleep, rest and refreshment; he neglected his own business, and greatly endangered his health to secure success. The party to a man knows this, and to a man they feel profoundly thankful, and filled with admiration for his generous self-sacrifice for the party and for his energy and wisdom in conducting the campaign.

Another gentleman deserving all the gratitude the party can feel for one who served it most faithfully and efficiently is Mr. Waters, the Secretary of the committee. No one has

contributed more to our success and no one rejoices more in the success of the party.

## The Bonds Voted.

Voting the Court House bonds in this county by a large majority is a victory in which both political parties may well sink their partisan differences and rejoice together. It is, too, a victory in which the country has wisely and nobly come to the aid of the city. It was outside the municipality that fears of miscarriage were entertained. On previous occasions property holders in other parts of the county have been unwilling to vote money for a purpose thought to confer more advantage on this city than on other towns in the county. At length a wiser view of the matter has been taken and now the tax-payers in all portions of fair and fruitful Los Angeles accept gracefully the proposition that the old rockery is a disgrace to us all, as well as a most unsafe place to keep the county records, and we have joined hands together to provide a better place. The voter in the country is interested in properly preserving the documents which establish his title to his property and he desires to protect these munitions of "sach title" from all danger.

The site recently purchased for the building is a superb one and with funds or property available for this work, a commencement will be made at an early day. The lot is now being graded, and no doubt bids for plans will be in order at an early day.

The Herald is conscious of a little pride, in that it did not wait to see what the voters would do before speaking in favor of voting the bonds. During all the heat of the campaign, at intervals this measure was urged as a wise and proper one to carry. The county is congratulated on the result.

DEFEAT is to some people a matter so unpleasant that the gall will rise up irresistibly in their throat and almost choke them. The San Francisco Chronicle is a case in point. Chagrined that the people of the State would not view Mr. Swift, and his complices through the colored and magnifying glasses of that organ, it now in its agony at the result of forcing Swift on the Republican party, sets up the old-time, "school-boy cry of 'that's no fair.' It says Swift was 'counted out.' In one sense he was counted out, and is counted out. The tally men did it in consonance with the will of the people, as expressed at the polls on Tuesday. He is out because there were not enough Republicans in the State to elect him, maugre the fact that the malodorous corner of San Francisco stood in to help, and the Fresno apostate from a party that twice ran him for Congress and twice elected him to that high office, acted as running mate to O'Donnell.

## FIVE CENTS PER LINE.

## PERSONAL.

MRS. DR. WELLS FEMALE SPECIALIST. The first lady licentiate of Kentucky; many years' practice here and elsewhere in Protophysis (Clerical or Falling of the Womb), Leucorrhoea, ovarian diseases, irregularities. Prompt relief and radical change felt from the first treatment. 341 S. Spring street.

G. B. GRIFFIN, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Notary Public, Robert of Recorder and Conveyancer, has removed to No. 20 West First street, Wilson Block. n1w

## FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—SOME GOOD BUSINESS chances, and Lodging Houses. Inquire of SHERMAN & PINNEY, Southeast corner Spring and First Sts. nov7-11

FOR SALE—LOTS ON THE SECOND AND Temple street cable roads, and on Johnson St., E. Los Angeles. Apply to JULIUS LYONS, room 18, Temple block, third floor. nov7-11

FOR SALE OR RENT—A "DUNHAM" Grand Square Piano. First class instrument. For particulars address A. P. Herald office. nov7-eod-1w

FOR SALE—PERRY ROAD CART, with top. S. W. LUDWIGER, Los Angeles street. n6c

FOR SALE—20 HEAD OF GOOD DAIRY cows. Call at 211 Castelar st. n5c

FOR SALE—CHEAP—KIND HORSE harness and light spring wagon, with top, all in good order. Call at No. 3434 Castelar street, opposite Wells Fargo & Co. n5c

BEACON LIGHTS OF HISTORY, by JOHN A. LORD, D. D., Depot at Union St. & Wales, 19 West First street. C. H. SWEET, SEB, agent. o31d

FOR SALE—Or exchange for city property, one of the finest hotels in the country. Call on L. F. SCOTT, 263 S. Main street. o31d-1f

FOR SALE—CHEAP—A large quantity of old papers, and good condition, suitable for wrapping, underlying carpets, etc. Apply at Herald office. sep14-1f

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—GOOD 24 story house and two front lots on Mt. Auburn, Cincinnati, O., for property here. Address J. B. STUYVESANT, Pomona, Cal. n2eod-6c

FORTY MULES FOR SALE AT PRESENT CORRAL, 125 Requena street. n2-7

FOR SALE—At a bargain, a fine, gentle horse, riding or driving, with new harness and harness, at Bellevue Hotel, of Sixth street. sep24-1f

FOR SALE—One of the best paying and best stocked drug stores in Los Angeles will be sold or exchanged for city or country property, or one-half will be sold to a good man. Apply to R. C. GUERARD, 231 North Main st. a31d

FOR SALE—Houses on the installment plan on easy terms; lodging houses centrally located; houses and lots in all parts of town; will exchange for city and country. ROCHESTER & LATON, No. 9 North Main street. a31d

FOR SALE—A butcher shop; everything complete. Owner must sell on account of sickness. Inquire corner First and Main streets. j12-21f

## FOR EXCHANGE.

FOR EXCHANGE—SOME CITY LOTS, and property at Sierra Madre, for good eastern property. SHERMAN & PINNEY, E. cor. Spring and First st. nov7-11

FOR EXCHANGE—15 ACRES NICKLE improved; also small house on place; only six miles from city. Will exchange for city property. Price, \$500 per acre. Apply to GEO. D. CARLETON & CO., California Southern Land Office, 209 S. Main street. nov7-1w

## FOUND.

FOUND—THE CHEAPEST PLACE in the city to buy your provisions, groceries, etc., at 100 North Main street, Main street. Call and see us. We guarantee you satisfaction. Goods delivered to any part of the city. KRIGHTS EROD proprietors. n41d

## BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—\$4000 WILL BUY THE BEST HOTEL in this city. Average net profit per week \$100; good lease and cheap rent. For particulars apply to D. PEARL & CO., general business and commission agency of Los Angeles, 34 N. Spring street, Wilcox Block. nov7-21

HOTEL FOR SALE—THE FURNITURE, fixtures and lease of one of the best hotels in the city for first-class trade; 50 large rooms; all modern improvements; moderate rent; 3 years' lease. This is a rare chance. HUGHES & JACOBI, 302 North Main street.

LODGING HOUSE FOR SALE—THE FURNITURE, fixtures and lease of an elegant 10 room lodging house; constantly occupied by first-class rooms; location; and ease of access; furniture almost entirely new; building of modern construction; outside rooms; three years' lease at a moderate monthly rental. A bargain. HUGHES & JACOBI, 302 North Main street.

\$2500—PARTNER WANTED, TO KEEP plain accounts and look after the employees in a large manufacturing business, doing an extensive trade, receiving orders from city and country, and clearing a month to a partner, which will be fully proven; full value in stock and the latest improved machinery; no previous experience necessary; the owner is a reliable gentleman. Apply to HUGHES & JACOBI, 302 North Main street.

\$650—FOR SALE—AN ESTABLISHED route, with good horse, wagon and harness, in the city and suburbs, for the sale of staple family articles of daily consumption; exclusive retail trade for the goods; 10 regular customers; positively clearing from \$100 to \$125 per month; purchaser will be introduced to the customers by the owner; full trial allowed. HUGHES & JACOBI, 302 North Main street.

\$700—NEW AND SECOND-HAND FURNITURE business for sale; trade well established; good location; very large and one of the main thoroughfares in the central part of the city; very low rent; good chance of success. Apply to HUGHES & JACOBI, 302 North Main street.

\$600—COFFEE SALOON AND CONFECTIONERY for sale; good location; well fitted up; two living rooms; reasonable rent; good chance of success. Apply to HUGHES & JACOBI, 302 North Main street.

\$700—VARIETY AND NOTION STORE for sale; good stock; good trade; with three living rooms and very large main street; bargain. HUGHES & JACOBI, 302 North Main street.

\$800—RARE CHANCE—FOR SALE—a well established fruit, delicacy and cigar store; five growing trees; an excellent location on the best business street in the city; three years' lease at a very low monthly rental. HUGHES & JACOBI, 302 North Main street.

FOR SALE—AN OPPORTUNITY SELDOM offered; one of the best saloons and billiard parlors in the city; location unsurpassed; trade first-class and very large; established many years; rent reasonable; none but principals need apply. HUGHES & JACOBI, 302 North Main street. nov7-11

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS PRIVATE lodging house, good location; hand-somely furnished and full with permanent roomers; 44 rooms; 3 years' lease and the cheapest rent in the city. For particulars apply to D. PEARL & CO., General Business and Commission Agency of Los Angeles, 34 North Spring street, Wilcox Block. n7-21

FOR SALE—A GREAT BARGAIN—HALF interest in a second-hand furniture business in the heart of the city; a small capital required and an extensive business. For information apply to D. PEARL & CO., General Business and Commission Agency of Los Angeles, 34 North Spring street, Wilcox Block. n7-21

\$300 WILL BUY A HALF INTEREST in a well established hotel, restaurant and bar; daily receipts from \$25 to \$50; long lease and moderate rent. Apply at once to D. PEARL & CO., General Business and Commission Agency of Los Angeles, 34 North Spring street, Wilcox Block. n7-21

FOR SALE—COUNTRY STORE—ON ACCOUNT of ill health I offer for sale my stock of general merchandise at Garden Grove, Los Angeles county, on favorable terms. Intending purchasers can be easily convinced that the business is a good one. For particulars apply to R. TORREY, at Garden Grove. n5-3c

BUSINESS CHANCE—If taken immediately, a good paying business, \$200. Address "M. S.," this office. o2e-1f

\$1700 WILL BUY A GROWING BUSINESS, rare chance for two young men or man and wife to make money; low rent; on a prominent street. Address R. Herald office. o31d-1w

## WANTS.

WANTED—BY A WIDOW, A POSITION as housekeeper in a small family; widower or bachelor preferred. Address E. N., this office. nov7-11

A GIRL JUST COME FROM THE EAST wishes a situation as laundress and to assist in chamber-work. 703 Hill st. n7-21

WANTED—MALE AND FEMALE HELP at Employment office, 35 S. Spring st.; telephone 5-1. nov7-11

A GIRL JUST COME FROM THE EAST wishes a situation in a private family as chambermaid; 703 Hill street. n7-21

WANTED—A YOUNG WOMAN OF FAIR education to act as clerk for a lawyer and study law. Apply to JAMES H. GREEN, No. 24 S. Fort St. nov7-11

WANTED TO RENT—WILL RENT YOUR houses for you, free of charge. SHERMAN & PINNEY, S. E. corner Spring and First st. nov7-11

WANT TO INVEST SOME MONEY WITH services in a paying business. Address P. O. Box 1067. nov7-21

WANTED—SITUATION AS COPYIST in office or clerk in store. Best of references. MISS M. L. T., 28 South Main st., city. nov7-21

A MAN OF TIP-TOE BUSINESS QUALIFICATIONS wishes a place as collector for house or corporation; would make himself generally useful, and say nothing much about salary, until opportunity is given to show what sort of a man he is. Address "H. R.," Herald office. City reference or bond given if required. nov7-11

WANTED TO PURCHASE AN INTEREST in some established business in this city, by a young man having \$5000 cash capital. Address once, G, this office. nov7-21

WANTED—A PARTNER WITH \$600 in a good-paying legitimate business; no stock to buy. Address J. M., box 307 Postoffice. n2-1

WANTED—FEMALE SHAMPOOER, at HAMMAN BATHS, 76 South Main st.; good place for right person. n5-4c

WANTED—SECOND-HAND TWO OR five-stamp gold quartz mill. Address J., Herald office. n5-1w

WANTED—SITUATION IN A WHOLESALE or retail grocery house, by a young man of experience in the business. Address S. H. E., Herald office. n5-1w

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework and take care of baby in a small family. Call at No. 220 Ninth street, second house from corner of Hill st. o31d

WANTED—A good sausage maker for the country. Address, at this office, BUCHER. o2e-1w

WANTED—GEO. B. ROBERSON & CO. will purchase a second-hand second-hand furniture. Upon receipt of notice from those having household goods for sale will call, examine and pay highest market price for same. No. 202 South Spring street. o21d

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—TWO HARNESS makers, at 50 S. Spring st. o281d

WANTED—100 LABORERS ON SAN Diego Lumber Company's dam. Apply at Lumber Company's office, San Diego. o29-2w

WANTED—A LADY PARTNER WITH from \$1000 to \$5000 to invest in highly respectable business, with large profits. Address, immediately, J. HARRISON, Pomona, Cal. n2eod-6c

WANTED TO RENT A COTTAGE OF five or six rooms, in a convenient location; will pay \$30 or \$35 per month. Address P. O. box 226, city, stating if call of house. o281d

WANTED—PAYING BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES at P. C. Agency, 39 N. Spring street, waiting. o18-1w

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS COOKS, CHAMBERMAIDS, and other domestic help. General housework. MRS. C. W. DOW, Room 18, Dewey Block. o20-1w

## WANTS—Continued.

IF YOU WANT A PAYING BUSINESS call at P. C. AGENCY, 39 N. Spring st. o18-1w

WILD ANIMALS WANTED—The highest cash price will be paid for live wild animals of all kinds, such as mountain lions, wild cats, deer, antelope, bear, cougar, etc. Large wild birds and monkeys also wanted. Apply at OSTRICH FARM, 751 N. Los Feliz Ranch.

BARGAINS IN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE BY GILFILLAN & HUTCHINSON real estate brokers, No. 29 South Spring st., room 5, up stairs—Lots on Bellevue ave., Montreal, Fort, Virgin and other streets close to business, at bargain and easy terms. It will pay buyers to investigate; business property a specialty. nov7-11

FOR SALE—NEW HOUSE OF EIGHT rooms, hard finished and with all modern improvements; price, \$4750, one-third cash. 128 Pleasant st., Boyle Heights. nov7-1w

FOR SALE—SPLendid CHANCE FOR subdivision, 10 acres on Vermont ave., close to business, at bargain. Apply to GEO. D. CARLETON & CO., California Southern Land Office, 209 S. Main street. nov7-1w

FOR SALE—SPECIAL BARGAINS—Three-room house and lot on Eighth street, \$550. Three-room house and lot, corner lot, Le Roy street, \$450. Four-room house, stable, well, etc., on St. James street, \$550. Three-room house, and lot on east end Banning street, \$1000. Five-room house and lot on Philadelphia street, \$1000. Six-room house and lot on Alabama, near St. James street, \$1200. All full bearing. MONEY TO LOAN. JOHN P. P. PECK, 181 1/2 South Spring street. n6-21

FOR SALE—A NEW COMPLETE HOUSE of 8 rooms at Lincoln Park; seventeen minutes from the city; price, \$3000. Inquire at Grange store. n6-1

TWO SIGHTLY ANGELES HEIGHTS lots cheap; must be sold before Monday afternoon, by GEO. D. CARLETON & CO., 209 North Main street. n6-21

FOR SALE—A SPECIAL BARGAIN—House and lot on Second street, west of Spring street; two living rooms, six bedrooms, six large closets, bath room, double parlors, marble mantels and wash stands, inside blinds, patent water-closets and sewer connections; rooms all hard-finished and elegantly decorated; immediate possession given. Price only \$3000, on easy terms. R. VERGH, Room 80, Temple Block. n6-1

FOR SALE—CHEAP—NEAR AGRICULTURAL Park and University, house with 24 or 25 acres of land, highly improved; stable chicken yard, well, windmill, tank, 300 feet pipe; peaches, apricots, figs, apples, prunes, nectarines, raspberries, etc. All full bearing. Easy terms. C. A. SUMNER & CO., Real Estate Agents and Auctioneers, 14 North Spring street. n5-1w

ALFALFA AND CORN LANDS FOR sale in small and large tracts, varying from 10 to 200 acres each, and all with flowing water; will warrant any farm we sell of alfalfa land to grow alfalfa the dry years that come, without water; also two large dairy farms already stocked with cows and implements; one of them a good alfalfa ranch within 7 1/2 miles of the city. HAIZLIP & SON, 105 North Main street, Los Angeles, Cal. o28-2w

FOR SALE—FINEST LOTS IN THE CITY overlooking the Bonnie fire tract and near City Park; between Seventh and Eighth streets, on 50 and 55 foot avenues. Small rooming place with 10 rooms. SMITH & CUMMINGS, 13 Market street, opposite Court House. o21d-1f

FOR SALE—TWO CHOICE LOTS IN THE Schillerfeld tract; covered with fruit trees; also, choice residence lot six minutes' walk from Court House. o21d-1f

FOR SALE—Bargains on the installment plan. 6-room house and 2 lots on Bunker Hill avenue; price \$3000. 6-room house and lot on Bellevue avenue; \$2000. 5-room cottage on Chavez street, \$1350. 5-room cottage and lot on Turner street, \$900. Apply to P. G. EDDY & CO., 15 West First street. o21d-1f

FOR SALE—At a bargain, 100 acres of the choicest land in Chahuena Valley, only a short distance from the Electric Cable line on Pico street to the road leading to Bailons and Santa Monica harbor; said tract having the most commanding ocean and mountain view of any location in the Chahuena Valley; suitable for subdividing into small tracts; offered for a few days at and its real value. For particulars apply to P. G. EDDY & CO., No. 15 West First street. o2e-1f

FOR SALE—A beautiful home; 10 room cottage, one or two acres of land, near Ellis Villa College. Apply to P. G. EDDY & CO., 15 West First street. o2e-1f

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY property—A forty-acre alfalfa ranch, horses and cows, with good paying dairy route. Enquire of F. B. FANNING, County Clerk's office. o21-1m

FOR SALE—House and lot on Temple street, \$7000. House and lot on Crescent avenue. Fine lot, 50x150, on Crescent avenue, \$1100. 36x125 to 20 foot alley, street and lot graded, on Grand street, one block from school; \$40 per foot. Fine lot and house corner Fourth and Olive; \$7000. Fine lots on Spring St., Fort St., Hill St., Olive St., Grand Ave., Hope St., Flower St., Pearl St., Seventh St., Figueroa St., Duha St., Jefferson St., and at the University. Bargains all over the city and county to sell or exchange. Money to loan. W. W. WIDNEY, 21 West First street, room 7, up stairs. o21-1m

FOR SALE—100 ACRES OF LAND ON the San Jacinto Mountains; 3500 feet altitude; commanding a magnificent view of the whole country; 80 acres are good farming land; 5 acres are in orchard; the remainder is covered with pine and oak trees. There are several fine buildings on the place, furnishing an abundance of pure water. As a summer resort this place cannot be surpassed. This property is offered at a very low price and is a great bargain. For further information address GEORGE EGAN, San Geronimo. o10-1m

FOR SALE—700 ACRES OF LAND, SUTTING for a colony or subdivision, within 17 miles of Los Angeles and two miles of railway depots on both the Southern Pacific and San Gabriel Valley Railway; abundance of the finest mountain water for domestic use or irrigation. Apply to MONROE & PYLE, Monrovia, or C. A. SUMNER & CO., 14 N. Spring st., Los Angeles. o18-1m

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE—100 ACRES of first-class land, 1 1/2 miles west of city; suitable for subdivision into small homesteads; fruit trees and vines of all kinds grow to perfection. Growing well, natural gas, and best indications for oil. For speculation or permanent investment no better opportunity is offered. Title perfect. Also, lots fronting on 60 ft. streets in 5 and 10 acre tracts, cheaper in proportion to location and other advantages than any offered in the market. Address OWEN, Postoffice box 562, or call on JOHN HALL, architect, No. 7 1/2 North Main st. o12-1m

FOR SALE—Lot 50x150 between Main and Charity streets and close to cars. \$600. ROCHESTER & LATON, 9 North Main street. sep12-1f

FOR SALE—To close an estate, 20 acres of highly improved land at South Pasadena, only 100 yards from depot, could be divided into lots; owner resides in England. Apply to C. W. MONTGOMERY, Attorney-at-Law, 74 Temple Block. o19-1m

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—BAKERY ON THIRD ST., Santa Monica. Apply on premises. nov7-11



**YOU.**

If I could have my dearest wish fulfilled,  
And take my choice of all earth's treasures,  
Or choose from heaven, whatso'er I wished,  
I'd ask for you.

No man I'd envy neither low nor high,  
Nor king in castle old or palace new;  
I'd hold Goldocarda's mines less rich than I  
If I had you.

Toil and privation, poverty and care,  
Undaunted, I'd defy, nor fortune woo,  
Having my wife no jewels else I'd wear,  
If she were you.

Little I'd care how lovely she might be,  
How graced with every charm, how fond,  
Even though perfection she'd be naught to me,  
Were she not you.

There is more charm for my true, loving heart  
In ev'rything I think of you or do,  
Than all the joys that heaven could impart  
Because it's you.

### HOLSTEIN CATTLE.

#### Their Prominent Qualities and Their Value.

This race of cattle is too little known in the west, or they would be found in much larger numbers. That it is one of the oldest breeds of pure cattle known there is little doubt. They have been bred for five hundred consecutive years, mainly for dairy purposes, and wherever known are highly estimated for their excellence in these respects. For quantity of milk they have no superior, while for the cheese factory they are unequalled. Many, moreover, who know them well and have handled them for years claim that as a butter cow they compare very favorably with the best bred Jerseys, besides making double their weight when marketed for beef.

In saying this we mean no disrespect to the double and fawn-like Jersey, the pet of every member of the household from baby up, and as much the poor man's friend as the rich man's beauty. There is no possibility of discounting her nor any necessity for attempting it. She stands upon her own well earned merits and is able to hold her own against all comers.

But the Jersey has her place no more surely, and holds it with no more certainty than does the Holstein here, and it is because the latter place is not recognized that we wish to direct attention to it.

To show what that is, we gather a few facts and figures to see what they teach us. Our Holstein cow gave, in May last, when four years old, 1923 pounds of milk, and in six months, 9,437 pounds; another of the same age gave, in five months, 7,632 pounds, and yet another, of equal age, 1907 pounds in the month of May, and in five months, 7,675 pounds. A heifer dropped her calf when a little under two years old and gave in one day 86 pounds, in thirty-one days, 1606 pounds and in five months, 6,347 pounds. Now are these figures not cases by any means, but are sufficient for our purpose, which is to show by contrast with the dairy stock at hand what they can do.

Visitors to the large fairs in the west, and readers of agricultural papers are familiar with their color and make-up, but are not so well posted as to their qualities. In address delivered in New York recently, Prof. Roberts says of a visit to Holland, where he saw them on their native pastures:

"I had the good fortune during the past summer to spend some time in North Holland and Friesland. Here, in ancient grass-bottom lakes, snatched from the inroads of the sea by the greatest skill and labor the world has ever known, I found the ideal milk producer. Here favored, yet unfavored by nature, these clean, plain, intelligent Dutch have reduced to a science the economical production of milk. Of course this could not be done without a good cow, and if anywhere on the face of the globe there exists a race of uniformly good milkers the Dutch have them. I care not what a man's prejudices are, whether an admirer of the fawn-eyed Jersey, or like me, of the lordly Shorthorn, or like me hereof the piebald Ayrshire, if he really admires a good cow, he cannot help falling in love with the picturesque Holstein, as seen in its native pastures in the north counties. He may return to his American home and conclude that his circumstances are better adapted to some other breed, but he will ever speak of them with praise. I have said that they were a race of good milkers, but I have put it none too strong when I say truthfully that neither from Beemster, Friesland, nor from Friesland, did I see what was called a poor cow, or even an old cow, though I saw many hundreds. Here are people occupying lands which are seldom sold for less than \$500 per acre, more frequently for a thousand and upwards, and producing butter and cheese from the European market in successful competition with that produced on land one-tenth of their value. With these facts staring us in the face, it looks quite possible that we might learn something of more economical production from these miscelated dumb Dutch, notwithstanding their dirt-colored, beetle-headed and worn wooden shoes.—Breeder and Sportsman.

### The Fig in California.

In California the fig tree grows readily either from roots or from cuttings, and in orchards the trees are usually placed in rows, and the soil is kept very rich. Dry soil on slightly elevated ground is preferable for the production of the best fruit, and but little care, besides plowing the ground and sometimes pruning the trees, is required by the orchard.

The White Adriatic fig is now being planted in northern as well as southern part of the State. The fig is imported so large as some other varieties, but it is luscious, and as it ripens quite to the stem, it is better for drying. The Adriatic produces a crop the second year from planting, and the fruit is of a good size, and when raised the fruit has brought from 25 to 40 cents a pound, and has proved equal to imported fruit.

Fig trees are seldom troubled with insects; but gophers, little rodents about the size of wren rats, sometimes burrow down and destroy the roots of young trees. The trees are long lived and have the reputation of bearing fruit for several hundred years. After the twentieth year one tree will produce from 600 to 1,000 pounds of dried fruit annually. Fig growers usually receive about 5 or 6 cents per pound for fruit right from the tree. Canned fruit from the black fig has been made to pay 40 cents per pound.

By planting different varieties of figs one may have a succession of ripening fruit for four or five months in the year. Figs may be pickled, candied, or dried for family use. When figs are mature enough for pickling they show small, white seams running across the skin. When plucked from the tree, they are usually dried in the sun upon trays. They need turning over daily, and should never be left exposed to the dew or fog of the night, as moisture injures the flavor and appearance. Before packing, some fig-growers dip the figs hastily into boiling sugar-water or hot lye to destroy any insect life they might prove destructive to the fruit. No sugar should be used in packing, and the cans are by some growers hermetically sealed.

Fruit dryers are used in some localities and drops have often been wanted for want of driers all over the State. Reports from the various countries prove that figs are a profitable crop, and from one acre near Los Angeles a profit of \$500 was realized, there being

seventy-six trees to the acre. At the Hock farm, in Sutter county, is a grove covering half an acre, which was planted by Gen. Sutter. This grove annually produces large quantities of fruit.

Trees are said to grow faster on wet land, but the fruit is inferior, and the skins of the fruit are tough. Frost also is more liable to destroy trees on low, marshy soil than on dry, fertile land.

Crows do not ripen all at once, but may be several weeks in slowly ripening. Not long since, at a citrus fair at Riverside, D. H. Barnham had various sized drums on exhibition. In his method of preparing fruit for market he had built a brick room or oven, 7x8 feet, which was heated by a furnace, to destroy any insect life there might be about the fruit. This oven could be made air-tight. Afterward the trays were placed in the sun to dry the fruit. After turning it, and drying about six days, the fruit was collected and poured into 100-pound sacks, then tied tightly and placed in a close room. The sacks were allowed to stand for two or three weeks, during which time the fruit sweat and became plastic. Then the fruit was ready for packing tightly in various-sized drums, by means of a pressing-machine. M. E. Bamford, of Oakland, in N. Y. Independent.

### Sugar-Cane in Butte County.

A year ago two experienced sugar-makers—Messrs. Hall and Hogan—planted a few acres of sugar-cane at the old Bay ranch, but owing to an early frost they were not very successful. The present year they leased a piece of ground on the Rancho Chico of General Bidwell, and making their headquarters at what is known as the Bee ranch, they soon had forty acres of fine cane growing.

If it is now ripe, and the last week they began the manufacture of molasses from the cane. They have here a sugar-mill of two-horse power in operation, in which the cane is ground up; thence it is passed into what is known as the railroad evaporator, in which the syrup is squeezed from the pulp. At the end of the pipe there is a pipe leading out, in which there is a strainer, which renders the raw syrup nearly clear. It now empties into a reservoir, which has a separate pipe projecting over into the evaporators, which are placed over the fire upon which it is cooked. These four evaporators are so arranged on rollers that when one vat full is cooked sufficiently another one is pushed over in its place. So it is all done with not very much manual labor. The refuse pulp is conducted out of the sugar-mill, where it falls into a receptacle on low wheels, which when this is full a team is hitched to it and it is drawn away to the dump.

The syrup as made is of very good quality, and is meeting with much favor in the market, being put up in one, three and five-gallon cans, the cans being made of the fruit canners. Messrs. Hall and Hogan have as yet about thirty acres of cane standing, much of it being at least twelve feet high. They have begun now to work both day and night, in order that they may get all the cane made into syrup before the frosts come, and the capacity of this mill is only about 200 gallons a day.

This experiment has proven itself to be a great success, and it is not at all unlikely that one of our exports will soon be syrup, and then sugar. Many of our farmers are visiting this sugar-cane farm and are getting points, which will be used to cultivate wheat, which is not the moneyed product it was some years ago. We predict that there will be several hundred acres of sugar-cane next year, and a year from now there will be a good many small syrup mills in operation.—Chico Chronicle.

**Water That Will Not Boil.**

Among the many extraordinary natural phenomena attending the recent eruption of Mount Tarawera, one which appears to me not the least singular has been passed over in comparative silence and without exciting comment so far as I am aware, among the scientific or literary public. During the last week of the eruption, Mr. Burton's interesting lectures have heard there related one of the strange and, so far, inexplicable circumstances witnessed by Mr. McKee and others of that devoted little band to whom it must have seemed that the world had opened to destroy them. I allude to the fact of their being unable to make water boil on that terrible night, when earth itself appeared to be in a state of ebullition. I give here the narrative from Mr. McKee's own lips, and I feel confident that few who have read of the magnificent courage and presence of mind displayed by him among those fearful surroundings, and none who have heard the plain, unvarnished tale modestly related by himself, will ascribe the circumstances as due to the working of an overheated and excited imagination.

Mr. McKee says: "I made George Baker, the cook, put some water on the fire to make cocoa for the women, who were cold and shivering, poor souls, though holding up grandly. About three quarters of an hour afterward he met me in the passage and said to me: 'Come here, sir.' 'What is it?' said I. 'I can't get the water to boil,' he said. 'Tut, said I, 'poke up the fire.' 'It's a good fire,' he replied, and so it was, a glowing fire of blazing logs—a splendid fire. 'Put your hand on the boiler and feel the water,' he said. 'I did so—very gingerly I can assure you, and found the water as cold as when we put it on. There were so many extraordinary things happening around me that this particular one did not excite my wonder very much. I thought of the boiling of the water in the sea, and the greater the electricity in the air. George Baker can vouch, as well as myself, for the fact of the water having been on the fire for full three-quarters of an hour, and at the end of that time being as cold as when put on. We spoke of the circumstance of the water not boiling, and I was curious, but soon had matters more serious to distract our attention."

"Now, surely, here is a natural phenomenon worthy the investigation of any scientific men, not only in New Zealand, but throughout the civilized world. We, of course, the knowledge that the greater the atmospheric pressure, the greater the number of units of heat required to make the water boil, but some other different cause must have been at work in this instance, as, after having been placed for three-quarters of an hour on a good fire, the water remained absolutely cold. What other cause was there? Is the problem I suggest to the scientific men as one well worthy of their research.—Cor. New Zealand Herald.

Old Gentleman—And how is your father, John?  
John—he is dead, sir.  
O. G.—Dead! Dear me! What a pity. And how is your mother?  
John—She is dead too, sir.  
O. G.—Indeed! Dear me! What a pity, what a pity! But how is your wife, John?  
John—She died last week, sir.  
O. G.—Why, goodness me—what a pity! And your mother-in-law, how is she?  
John—She is hearty, sir.  
O. G. (abstrusely)—Dear me, what a pity.  
"Ah, yes," sighed a Chicago lady, "John was a good husband to me."  
"I thought you had separated years ago."  
"We did, but he is always so prompt with the alimony."—New York Sun.

# THE CHILRESS SAFE DEPOSIT BANK,

37 SOUTH SPRING ST.,

LOS ANGELES, CAL.

PROTECTED BY A

## Chrome Steel Vault

AND THE CELEBRATED

Yale Time Lock, the Finest in Southern California

SAFES RENTED \$3 TO \$20 A YEAR.

INSPECTION INVITED.

A General Banking Business.

We beg to offer, subject to sale, the following list of CHOICE BONDS, ALL EXPENSES OF DELIVERY PREPAID.

AMOUNT.	NAME OF BOND.	PURPOSE.	RATE.	DATE.	MATURE.	INTEREST.	When and Where Pay.	ASSESSED VALUATION.	REAL VALUE.	TOTAL DEBT.	POPULAT'S.	DENOMINATION.	PRICE.
25,000	Presidio county, Texas.	Cit House and Jail.	8 percent	Feb. 1886	1-15 years	Ann. Texas.	Austin, Texas.	\$7,500,000	\$7,500,000	\$60,000	8,000	\$1,000	104
2,500	Wichita county, Texas.	Water Works	7 percent	6-10, 1884	April 10, '90	Wichita Falls.	Wichita Falls.	1,675,000	1,675,000	65,500	500	500	103
2,000	City Victoria, Texas.	Court House	6 percent	6-27, 1884	30-40 years	New York	New York	1,065,122	1,065,122	4,500	2,000	500	102
2,000	Baylor county, Texas.	Court House	8 percent	6-10, 1886	1-15 years	County Treasurer.	County Treasurer.	1,831,313	1,831,313	2,500	1,000	1,000	102
60,000	Danville, Ill.	Refunding	5 percent	July, 1886	1887 to 1900	Chicago	Chicago	3,323,000	3,323,000	150,000	17,000	1,000	Net 4 1/2 per cent.
100,000	Toledo, Ohio.	Refunding	4 percent	April, 1886	20-year	April and October, N. Y.	April and October, N. Y.	\$8,000,000	\$8,000,000	3,235,151	32,000	1,000	103 1/2 percent.
65,000	Dixon, Ill.	Refunding	5 percent	July, 1886	10-20 year.	January and July, Chicago	January and July, Chicago	700,000	700,000	74,000	5,000	1,000	108 and interest
100,000	Butler County, Ohio.	Court House	4 percent	May, 1886	1901-2-3-4-5	May and November, N. Y.	May and November, N. Y.	34,000,000	34,000,000	153,000	42,500	1,000	103 and interest
20,000	St. Cloud, Minn.	Water	5 percent	May, 1886	20-year	May and Nov. Treas.	May and Nov. Treas.	1,751,098	1,751,098	143,400	14,000	5,000	104 and interest
10,000	Douglas county, Neb.	Bridge	7 percent	July, 1871	20-year	Semi-annually, N. Y.	Semi-annually, N. Y.	14,000,000	14,000,000	556,000	80,000	1,000	Net 4 1/2 per cent.
10,000	Arkansas City, Kansas.	School	6 percent	April, 1886	1 to 5 years	April and October, N. Y.	April and October, N. Y.	225,000	225,000	16,800	5,200	1,000	104 and interest
15,000	Stark county, Neb.	Court House	7 percent	July 13, '86	20-year	Semi-annually, N. Y.	Semi-annually, N. Y.	266,864	266,864	13,000	3,000	1,000	104 and interest
13,000	Savanna, Ill.	Water	6 percent	Jan., 1886	16 year	January and July, N. Y.	January and July, N. Y.	590,800	590,800	13,000	3,000	500	102 and interest
13,000	Grand Island, Neb.	Refunding and Water	6 percent	May, 1886	5-20	May and November, N. Y.	May and November, N. Y.	589,875	2,359,500	43,000	6,000	500	104 and interest
6,500	Howard county, Ind.	Gravel Road	6 percent	June, 1886	6-year	June and December, N. Y.	June and December, N. Y.	7,290,000	7,290,000	90,000	21,000	500	Net 4 1/2 per cent.
10,000	Marlin, Texas.	Refunding	6 percent	Sept. 1886	10-40	Ann. New York	Ann. New York	1,150,139	1,150,139	5,000	100,000	500 and 1000	104 and interest
7,000	Eastbrook, McLean county, Illinois.	Drainage	6 percent	Aug. 1886	7-10-year	Ann. New York	Ann. New York	3,000,000	3,000,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	100 and interest
7,000	Cherry county, Neb.	Refunding	6 percent	Nov. 1885	5-20-year	May and Nov. Treas.	May and Nov. Treas.	531,618	531,618	5,000	3,000	1,000	102 1/2 percent.
6,000	Fort Dodge, Iowa.	School	5 percent	July, 1886	10-20-year	May and Nov. Chicago	May and Nov. Chicago	700,632	700,632	31,000	5,000	1,000	104 and interest
6,000	Tama city, Iowa.	School	6 percent	July, 1886	10-20 year	Semi-annually, Chicago	Semi-annually, Chicago	425,000	425,000	6,000	1,000	1,000	102 1/2 percent.
6,000	Loveland, Colorado.	Artisan Wells.	8 percent	May, 1886	10-15	May and Nov. Chicago	May and Nov. Chicago	185,000	185,000	10,000	1,000	500	105 and interest
5,000	Dakota	School	7 percent	1886	6 to 10 years	Semi-annually, Chicago	Semi-annually, Chicago	Various	Various	Various	Various	Various	Net 6 per cent.
3,500	District 1, Valley county, Nebraska.	School	6 percent	May, 1886	5-15 year	May, New York	May, New York	114,345	114,345	47,380	5,500	800	102 and interest
3,500	Kidder county, Dakota	Court House	7 percent	June, 1886	7-10 year	June and Dec. Treas.	June and Dec. Treas.	700,000	700,000	20,000	6,000	1,000	104 and interest
3,000	Eureka, Kansas.	Bridge	6 percent	July 1, '86	10-20 year	Semi-annually, N. Y.	Semi-annually, N. Y.	121,129	121,129	12,415	750	100	105 and interest
2,500	Elm Creek, Nebraska.	Bridge	7 percent	Jan. 1886	1886	Jan. and July, Co. Treas.	Jan. and July, Co. Treas.	80,000	80,000	5,000	700	100	104 and interest
2,500	District 55, Gage county, Nebraska.	School	6 percent	June, 1886	1886	Ann. New York	Ann. New York	50,466	50,466	2,500	500	500	102 1/2 and interest
2,500	Republican, Nebraska.	Bridge	7 percent	Nov. 1885	5-20	May and November, N. Y.	May and November, N. Y.	556,515	556,515	8,300	1,000	500	104 and interest
2,000	Rush county, Indiana.	Funding	6 percent	July, 1885	2-5, and 10	Semi-annually, N. Y.	Semi-annually, N. Y.	13,500,000	13,500,000	70,000	22,000	500	Net 4 1/2 per cent.

\* These are all registered with State Treasurer, who collects taxes and pays bonds, as is the case with refunding bonds in Illinois.

\* These are all registered with State Treasurer, who collects taxes and pays bonds, as is the case with refunding bonds in Illinois.

We invite the Listing with us for Sale all First-Class Local Bonds, Mortgages and Securities. Will make Liberal Advances on Bonds sold by us, and collect Interest-Coupons without charge.

### THE SILVER DOLLARS

Have Been the Financial Salvation of the United States.

The two hundred and forty millions of silver dollars that have been coined and put in circulation since 1878, are all that is now saving the nation from a general financial crash. We are tired over the breakers simply by silver. Does any one doubt it? What would be the condition of business to-day, if the circulating medium were suddenly contracted by the loss or destruction of \$240,000,000? The labor strikes we now have, as summer zephyr to a cyclone, to the condition of things would be the result. But there is indeed a blessing and the inconsiderate business men of this country, who would strike it down know not what they would do; but the conspirators know well what they are about.

The greenbacks are a fixed quantity at \$346,000,000. The National Bank circulation is being contracted at the rate of \$2,000,000 per month, or \$24,000,000 per year, and if it were not for the silver dollars that are being coined and put into the circulating medium, there would soon be great stringency in our money market and in a year a panic.

We have about \$27 per capita in gold, silver, greenback, national bank notes and gold and silver certificates—while France has nearly double this amount, or \$54 per capita. We are now short in our circulating medium hundreds of millions of dollars of the amount of the money supply. During the last week of this country properly. Our population is increasing at the rate of four per cent. per year, or doubling every twenty-five years—this increase of our population alone demands an increase in our money volume of at least \$70,000,000 a year. Our trade, our commerce and also growing, demanding a still further increase in the money volume, and this demand for more money is not only not being met, but we have a lot of conspirators who are in league with England, endeavoring to assassinate the property of this nation by striking down the silver dollar. The indifference with which many business men look upon this silver question, reminds one of Nero's fiddling while Rome was burning. It is not a few silver kings who are fighting for the silver dollar; far from it; it is the thoughtful and the prudent who are fighting for the silver dollar. England may jingle her guineas in the face of poor starved nations like Egypt and Turkey, which she virtually owns, but America has her own treasure vaults with which to buy and sell the world.—The Silver Dollar.

### Some Uses of Gloves.

The reign of Elizabeth may fairly be considered the turning-point in the history of gloves. Through long years of keeping time with the growth of refinement and courtesy, the glove has been invested first with one association and then another, given part and lot in this custom and that, until it has come to hold a prominent place in the economy of life. As an emblem of purpose, as if the presence of the glove had enforced its evident intent. Particularly as a token of love, as though it gave in pledge the hand and regard of a fair lady, or as a cartel of war, threatening so much of the vengeance of the hand it covered could audit, did the glove play its part in times when both these sentiments were especially cherished and avowed. It was made the agent of trade, insuring to shopmen and chaffering purchasers of the wares they offered peace and protection; and in agreement of greater value, the glove was made the pledge of a promise given and the pledge of its fulfillment. The donation of land to a church, and sometimes even the offer of bodily service, was made good by the placing of a glove upon the altar; and in the transfer of land, or in occasional instances, of kingdoms—a glove was made a veritable lease, by virtue of which possession was taken and held. As securing safe passage, like a passport, as an offer of amity, like as though a friendly shake of the hand were proffered, even as a bribe, when it was often "lined" with gold and pieces, to tempt men from their allegiance, or induce them to view a suit favorably; the glove had many a momentous message to convey, many an important negotiation to open or to bind.—Magazine of Art for November.

### An Era of National Growth in Wealth and Improvement.

The last census found 87,000 miles of railroad in the country. But at the close of September of the present year there were 132,000 miles of railroad. The growth of States in population, improvement and wealth has been very unequal. Senator Henderson, in recent speech, cited some of these inequalities. Thus, North Carolina and Pennsylvania were about equal as to population in 1790, or a little more than a hundred years ago. The former now has a population of 1,399,760; the latter State has 2,282,391. The former has a property valuation of \$446,000,000; the latter has \$5,393,000,000. The per capita of North Carolina is \$319; in Pennsylvania it is \$1259. The average value of land in the former is \$6 per acre; in the latter it is \$45. North Carolina has a larger area by about 7000 square miles; and has also a milder climate than is found in Pennsylvania. The latter is a great manufacturing State, and is a staunch supporter of a protective tariff. North Carolina has few manufactures and has never been to any great extent in favor of a tariff for protection. The industrial policies of the two States were always in contrast. The natural resources of the latter are probably greater; but touching this point there is some doubt. That of the latter State has had a wonderful development. Coal and iron, aside from agriculture, are two great sources of wealth. North Carolina to-day is an undeveloped State to its great natural resources. It has coal, iron, the best of timber, with a less productive soil than that found in Pennsylvania.

Then there are some striking contrasts in New York and Virginia. In 1790 the population of the latter was more than double that of New York. But taking all the territory of Virginia, including that in West Virginia, there is a population of 2,131,022, while New York has 5,082,211. The entire wealth in Virginia in 1880 was \$1,000,000,000; but that of New York was \$7,010,000,000, and farm lands in the latter State had an average value of \$44.41 an acre, while in old Virginia the average value of farm lands was \$10.85 an acre, with \$13.02 for West Virginia. It is a fair inference that hereafter the rate of growth will be less striking. All the Southern States have entered on a new career of progress.

### perity.

A great deal of industrial capital has been pouring into these States. The census covering the present decade will probably show a greater degree of prosperity in the older of the Southern States than has been known in any decade of their history. The coal and iron mines of the Middle and Northern States are to a large extent uncovered. According to the data just published in McCarthy's "Statistician," Ohio has 39,964 square miles, with 3,525,000 population; while Kentucky has 37,680 square miles, with 2,737,000 population. Yet the former State is the oldest, and the latter is comparatively small. Kentucky is now a growing State and has entered upon a new era of prosperity. The coal and lead now untouched, awaits development. One industrial policy stimulates this development and the other does not.

The industrial policy which has made such great and prosperous States as New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio, is a good one for the whole country. It goes as far as the States and Territories west of the Missouri river as it does in the States east of that boundary. At the present ratio of growth a larger population will be added to the country in five years than was contained in the original thirteen States when they entered into the Union. Probably the new era of growth and development will, at the end of another decade, present many striking facts in the great territory lying between the Missouri river and the Pacific, as in any other part of the country. There are many towns and cities yet springing up where to-day the surveyor's chain has not been laid.—San Francisco Bulletin.

### Water Deeded with the Land.

To those having limited means nothing but a preliminary payment of \$50 and bona settlement and improvement required for the FIRST YEAR. If wished, the second year's payment made light.

Price per Acre, \$40.

Land located in TULARE COUNTY, the banner wheat county of the State. Eight miles from DELANO, on the main line of the Southern Pacific Railroad. All deferred payments to bear interest at 6 per cent per annum. On and after November 1st call on

MCKELVEY BROTHERS,

No. 330 1/2 North Main Street,

For Maps, Pamphlets and further information. P. O. box 307. n2 1m Su Th

### MISCELLANEOUS.

### The University Tract.

We are now offering lots in this beautiful part of the city, and wish to call special attention to the many advantages this property has. The lots are large, being 65x130 feet. The University of Southern California, just being completed at a cost of \$50,000, is situated in the center of this tract. A fine church and











10



COUNTY TICKET.		COUNTY TICKET.	
Assemblymen.	State.	Assemblymen.	State.
1st District.	2nd District.	1st District.	2nd District.
3rd District.	4th District.	3rd District.	4th District.
5th District.	6th District.	5th District.	6th District.
7th District.	8th District.	7th District.	8th District.
9th District.	10th District.	9th District.	10th District.
11th District.	12th District.	11th District.	12th District.
13th District.	14th District.	13th District.	14th District.
15th District.	16th District.	15th District.	16th District.
17th District.	18th District.	17th District.	18th District.
19th District.	20th District.	19th District.	20th District.
21st District.	22nd District.	21st District.	22nd District.
23rd District.	24th District.	23rd District.	24th District.
25th District.	26th District.	25th District.	26th District.
27th District.	28th District.	27th District.	28th District.
29th District.	30th District.	29th District.	30th District.
31st District.	32nd District.	31st District.	32nd District.
33rd District.	34th District.	33rd District.	34th District.
35th District.	36th District.	35th District.	36th District.
37th District.	38th District.	37th District.	38th District.
39th District.	40th District.	39th District.	40th District.
41st District.	42nd District.	41st District.	42nd District.
43rd District.	44th District.	43rd District.	44th District.
45th District.	46th District.	45th District.	46th District.
47th District.	48th District.	47th District.	48th District.
49th District.	50th District.	49th District.	50th District.
51st District.	52nd District.	51st District.	52nd District.
53rd District.	54th District.	53rd District.	54th District.
55th District.	56th District.	55th District.	56th District.
57th District.	58th District.	57th District.	58th District.
59th District.	60th District.	59th District.	60th District.
61st District.	62nd District.	61st District.	62nd District.
63rd District.	64th District.	63rd District.	64th District.
65th District.	66th District.	65th District.	66th District.
67th District.	68th District.	67th District.	68th District.
69th District.	70th District.	69th District.	70th District.
71st District.	72nd District.	71st District.	72nd District.
73rd District.	74th District.	73rd District.	74th District.
75th District.	76th District.	75th District.	76th District.
77th District.	78th District.	77th District.	78th District.
79th District.	80th District.	79th District.	80th District.
81st District.	82nd District.	81st District.	82nd District.
83rd District.	84th District.	83rd District.	84th District.
85th District.	86th District.	85th District.	86th District.
87th District.	88th District.	87th District.	88th District.
89th District.	90th District.	89th District.	90th District.
91st District.	92nd District.	91st District.	92nd District.
93rd District.	94th District.	93rd District.	94th District.
95th District.	96th District.	95th District.	96th District.
97th District.	98th District.	97th District.	98th District.
99th District.	100th District.	99th District.	100th District.

VOTE OF LOS ANGELES CITY AND COUNTY, NOVEMBER 2d, 1886.

City.	County.	State.
1st District.	2nd District.	3rd District.
4th District.	5th District.	6th District.
7th District.	8th District.	9th District.
10th District.	11th District.	12th District.
13th District.	14th District.	15th District.
16th District.	17th District.	18th District.
19th District.	20th District.	21st District.
22nd District.	23rd District.	24th District.
25th District.	26th District.	27th District.
28th District.	29th District.	30th District.
31st District.	32nd District.	33rd District.
34th District.	35th District.	36th District.
37th District.	38th District.	39th District.
40th District.	41st District.	42nd District.
43rd District.	44th District.	45th District.
46th District.	47th District.	48th District.
49th District.	50th District.	51st District.
52nd District.	53rd District.	54th District.
55th District.	56th District.	57th District.
58th District.	59th District.	60th District.
61st District.	62nd District.	63rd District.
64th District.	65th District.	66th District.
67th District.	68th District.	69th District.
70th District.	71st District.	72nd District.
73rd District.	74th District.	75th District.
76th District.	77th District.	78th District.
79th District.	80th District.	81st District.
82nd District.	83rd District.	84th District.
85th District.	86th District.	87th District.
88th District.	89th District.	90th District.
91st District.	92nd District.	93rd District.
94th District.	95th District.	96th District.
97th District.	98th District.	99th District.
100th District.	101st District.	102nd District.

Fall and Winter  
1886-1887.  
Just Received,  
From Europe and the Eastern Markets  
The Latest Novelties in  
Dress Goods, Trimmings,  
Fancy Goods, Cloaks, Jackets, Etc.  
The Most Magnificent Goods Ever Dis-  
played in Los Angeles, and at Prices  
that defy Competition.



CITY OF PARIS!  
THE PEERLESS DRY GOODS EMPORIUM  
OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA.  
105, 107 AND 109 NORTH SPRING ST.

NEW FURNITURE CO.  
Buy Direct from the Manufacturer's  
Agency and Save Money.  
We offer to the public of Los Angeles and  
surrounding country, at  
Manufacturer's Prices with  
Freight Added,  
A complete line of Furniture, comprising  
Parlor Suits, Chamber Suits, Dining Room,  
Office and Library Furniture, all of the  
latest designs and best possible workman-  
ship. For the coming week we call especial  
attention to a line of Parlor Suits of seven  
pieces in assorted wood plush, with solid wa-  
nut frames, highly finished, which we will  
sell at the low price of FORTY DOLLARS a  
suit. Our goods will stand the test of com-  
parison with those of any other Furniture  
House in the city, and we can convince pur-  
chasers that they can save from twenty-five  
to forty per cent. by buying from us.  
WAREHOUSE—Stating Kink Building,  
Third St., between Fort and Hill Sts., Los  
Angeles. BRYANT & WALTON.  
sept2

AMUSEMENTS.  
GRAND OPERA HOUSE.  
McLAIN & LEHMAN, MANAGERS.  
3 NIGHTS ONLY  
AND SATURDAY MATINEE.  
3  
OUBOURNE & STOCKWELL'S  
MAMMOTH  
UNCLE TOM'S CABIN COMPANY.  
Produced with magnificent scen-  
ery, realistic effects,  
and a GREAT CAST including  
E. L. Stockwell, Geo. Oubourne,  
Miss Eleanor Barry,  
Frank Mordant, Arthur Branscomb,  
Miss Kate Chester,  
Emile Collins, George Turner,  
Geo. Truitt, Bertram Arthur,  
Miss Fannie Bowman,  
Mort. Frank, Fred. Robin,  
"The Magnolia Quartette," etc.  
THE JUBILEE SINGERS.  
The Bloodhounds! The Trained Donkeys!  
The Apaches!  
"Beautiful Gates Ajar."  
POPULAR PRICES. POPULAR PRICES.  
50c. MATINEE 50c.  
Reserved Seats on sale Tuesday morning  
at 10 A. M. nov7-14  
GRAND OPERA HOUSE.  
H. C. WYATT, Manager.  
The Event of the Season.  
Tuesday Evening, Nov. 9,  
Minnie Wallace Dramatic Company  
Will produce Joaquin Miller's idyllic play  
OREGON! OREGON!  
—SUPPORTED BY—  
J. J. Wallace and Chas. E. Dobson  
And a Specially Selected Company.  
Wednesday Evening, Nov. 10,  
The most Thrilling Play written by J. J.  
Wallace,  
MIDDY OF FRANCE!  
REMEMBER!—Two Nights Only!  
Tuesday and Wednesday, November 9th  
and 10th. Popular prices. Reserved seats  
now on sale at Box Office. nov9-14  
Third Annual Meeting  
OF THE  
Los Angeles  
Athletic Club!  
AGRICULTURAL PARK.  
Thursday, Nov. 25,  
Thanksgiving Day.  
AT 10:30 A. M.  
For list of events and other information  
apply to  
J. S. THAYER, Secretary,  
Nadenu Block.  
Stockholders' Meeting.  
OFFICE OF THE LOS ANGELES CITY WATER  
COMPANY, LOS ANGELES, Nov. 2, 1886.  
Notice is hereby given that the annual  
meeting of the stockholders of the above  
company will be held on Friday, the 26th  
day of November, A. D. 1886, at 3 o'clock  
P. M., at the office of the company, on the  
Plaza, Los Angeles city, for the purpose of  
electing trustees for the year ensuing.  
S. H. MOTT, Secretary.  
[City papers please copy.]  
JAMES SULLIVAN, of Salem, Oregon,  
says he was cured of the Asthma by Gil-  
more's Magnesia Balm. For sale by H. D.  
Godfrey, Nadenu Block.

LEWIS BROS.  
Weekly Specialties!  
WE INTEND TO INTRODUCE AN ERA OF UNPRECEDENTED BARGAIN-DRIVING  
in the Boot and Shoe Business of this city. We will conspicuously display on  
each and every week in our large show window special lines that will be marked down  
to actual cost and sold at the prices marked  
For One Week Only,  
After which they resume their former price. DO NOT EXPECT TO PURCHASE GOODS  
THE FOLLOWING WEEK FOR THE SAME PRICE AS THAT OF THE WEEK PRE-  
VIOUS. They will in all cases be sold at regular prices.  
DRIVE NO. 1.  
Ladies' French Kid Button Shoes.....\$2 75.....Regular price, \$3 75  
Ladies' Curacao Kid Button Shoes.....2 00.....Regular price, 2 75  
Ladies' Goat Button Shoes.....1 80.....Regular price, 2 75  
Misses' Goat Tipped Button Shoes.....1 00.....Regular price, 1 50  
Children's Goat Tipped Button Shoes.....80c.....Regular price, 1 25  
Ladies' Curacao Kid Opera Slippers.....75c.....Regular price, 1 25  
Ladies' Curacao Kid Opera Slippers.....1 10.....Regular price, 1 75  
Men's B-Calf Alexis and Congress Shoes.....1 75.....Regular price, 2 25  
Men's B-Calf English Walking Shoes.....2 25.....Regular price, 3 00  
Men's B-Calf Low-Cut Shoes.....1 75.....Regular price, 2 25

Good for One Week Only!  
LEWIS BROS.,  
101 and 103 North Spring St.  
Shipping and Commission Merchants,  
San Francisco, New York, Chicago.  
AGENCIES OF WM. T. COLEMAN & CO. AT  
London, Liverpool, Astoria, Or., and Los Angeles.  
With Agents and brokers in every commercial city of prominence in the Union.  
OUR LOS ANGELES AGENCY  
Makes a specialty of handling the products of Southern California.  
WINES, BRANDIES, ORANGES, RAISINS, DRIED FRUIT, HONEY,  
CANNED FRUIT, HONEY, ETC., ETC.  
Agents for Royal Baking Powder, Walter Baker & Co's Chocolate,  
Kingsford's Orange Starch.  
Also, agents for American Oil Company's Whale Oil Soap.  
WM. L. LOCKE, Manager Los Angeles Agency,  
75 NORTH SPRING ST.  
sept14 1y 1p

An Obstacle to Physical Well-Being.  
Physicians rightly characterize constipation as an obstacle to the welfare of the body. The performance of the more important functions, such as diges-  
tion, biliary secretion and an active cir-  
culation of the blood, are interrupted by it in  
a greater or less degree, as the development  
of the complaint is incipient or mature. Not  
at once, of course, but with reasonable  
promptitude, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters  
will remove every symptom to which it  
gives rise, as well as the minor malaises  
that spring from it, among them indigestion  
and chronic biliousness. From drenching  
cathartics it is vain to hope for permanent  
benefit, and there are few purgatives that  
are not violent and profligate in their opera-  
tion. Bile pills and calomel are designed to  
act upon the liver only, and taken fre-  
quently produce relaxation of the bowels with-  
out pain, and a renewal of their regularity.  
It also conquers fever and ague, rheuma-  
tism, neuralgia and inactivity of the kid-  
neys.  
See the Advance on Pico Street  
Lots; nearly adjoining the South Side tract,  
are now held at \$1,000. The Electric Rail-  
way Homestead Association give one house  
free with seven lots, at \$500 each, on long  
time and no interest.  
A Premium is Certain  
On the South Side lots of the Electric Rail-  
way Homestead Association; lots nearly  
adjacent are now held at \$1,000 each. South  
Side lots are \$500, and one house free with  
every seven lots.  
Don't Wait a Minute Longer.  
If you want any "South Side" lots they  
are worth \$1,000, and are now selling for  
\$500, and an \$800 house goes with every  
seven.  
Gout, rheumatism, burns and scalds van-  
ish at the touch of St. Jacob's Oil.

The Electric Railway Homestead Association  
Will give "full values" in all the houses  
they build. See the plan of houses for our  
South Side tract.  
Hurry for the "Waverly."  
The new tract. Lots on sale at James P.  
McCarthy's real estate office at wholesale,  
commencing Monday, November 8th.  
Notice to Creditors.  
In the matter of the estate of E. L. Spitzley,  
deceased.  
Notice is hereby given by the undersigned  
administrator of the estate of E. L. Spitzley,  
deceased, to the creditors of, and all per-  
sons having claims against the said decen-  
sed, to exhibit them, with the necessary  
vouchers, within ten months after the first  
publication of this notice, to Graves &  
O'Melveny, their heirs, at their office, 21 Baker  
block, Main street, in the city of Los Angeles,  
the same being the place for the transac-  
tion of the business of said estate.  
LOS ANGELES, Nov. 6th, 1886.  
WILLIAM SPITZLEY,  
Executor of the last will and testament of  
E. L. Spitzley, deceased. nov7-14  
Cheap Country Home For Sale.  
20 ACRES, FINELY LOCATED.  
With new six-room house, large barn and  
corral; 12 acres in soft-soil alfalfa; four  
miles of alfalfa; shade trees and a choice variety of fruit  
trees, with horses, wagon, harness, cow  
and farming implements. Price, \$7,000.  
Apply to R. VENCH, Room 80, Temp-  
le block. nov14

The Hotel Arcadia  
First Mortgage Coupon Bonds.  
\$250 EACH, BEARING INTEREST AT  
10 per cent., payable semi-annually,  
and secured by first mortgage to E. F.  
SPENCE, Trustee, on property valued at  
\$75,000; are a  
First-Class Investment  
For parties wishing to invest in interest  
bearing securities. For bonds or further  
information apply to J. W. SCOTT, Santa  
Monica, or First National Bank, Los An-  
geles.  
First-Class Restaurant.  
CHRIS. GREBE, THE WELL-KNOWN  
and popular Restaurateur, has pur-  
chased the famous  
Camp Restaurant, 306 North Main St.,  
and will carry it on in first-class style, giv-  
ing his customers the best which the mar-  
ket affords. FRENCH DINNERS will be  
made a specialty and the best semi-dis-  
ner in the city will be served in elegant  
style. The new proprietor will prove that  
Camp's shall be equal to any and second  
to none.  
Temple Street Cable Railway Company.  
The Annual Stockholders' Meeting, as  
provided by the by-laws, will be held on  
Wednesday, November 10th, at 10 A. M., at  
the office of the Secretary, 308 South  
Spring street, for the election of Directors  
for the coming year and such other busi-  
ness as may come before it.  
O. MORGAN, Secretary.  
W. S. MAXWELL, President. nov14

BOARD AND LODGING.  
THE KIMBALL MANSION,  
131 NEW HIGH STREET, IS A QUIET,  
select house. Fine, sunny rooms,  
with lake view street car to the  
market.  
ASHLEY HOTEL.  
THIRD STREET, SECOND DOOR FROM  
Fort street. New and elegantly fur-  
nished rooms, single or en suite. Table  
supplied with the best in the market. Lib-  
eral arrangements made with parties by the  
month. The Ashley is centrally located;  
the street cars pass the door. R. ASHLEY,  
Proprietor. oct30-14  
BELLEVUE TERRACE,  
Formerly Pickett Villa, 439 Pearl street, Los  
Angeles, Cal. The finest location in the  
city, lake view street car to the market. "Bellevue Ter-  
race" consists of three buildings, all con-  
nected by front porch, and contains 140  
desirable rooms as can be found in South-  
ern California. Board and room \$2.00 and  
\$2.50 per day. Liberal arrangements made  
with persons desiring rooms and board by  
the month or year. Telephone 518.  
DANIEL PICKET,  
Mrs. KATIE E. PICKET,  
Proprietors.  
aug24-14  
FINANCIAL.  
MONEY TO LOAN AT 6 PER CENT.  
and commission, in sums over \$500.  
P. O. Box 1460, office 203 Main. WM. E.  
BAYLEY. nov7-14  
\$100,000 TO LOAN AT LOWEST  
rate of interest. A. J. VIERLE,  
28 North Spring street, Room 1. oct7-14  
LOANS OF \$500 and upward 6 per cent;  
also sums \$5; 1 commission. WM. E.  
BAYLEY, office 302 North Main; P. O. Box  
1460. oct12-14  
MONEY TO LOAN ON MORTGAGE, 6  
per cent. W. MORTIMER, 71 Temple Bldg. oct14

Los Angeles  
Athletic Club!  
AGRICULTURAL PARK.  
Thursday, Nov. 25,  
Thanksgiving Day.  
AT 10:30 A. M.  
For list of events and other information  
apply to  
J. S. THAYER, Secretary,  
Nadenu Block.  
Stockholders' Meeting.  
OFFICE OF THE LOS ANGELES CITY WATER  
COMPANY, LOS ANGELES, Nov. 2, 1886.  
Notice is hereby given that the annual  
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company will be held on Friday, the 26th  
day of November, A. D. 1886, at 3 o'clock  
P. M., at the office of the company, on the  
Plaza, Los Angeles city, for the purpose of  
electing trustees for the year ensuing.  
S. H. MOTT, Secretary.  
[City papers please copy.]  
JAMES SULLIVAN, of Salem, Oregon,  
says he was cured of the Asthma by Gil-  
more's Magnesia Balm. For sale by H. D.  
Godfrey, Nadenu Block.



PROPERTY TRANSFERS.

Reported by Gillette & Gibson, Examiners of Title.

SATURDAY, November 6, 1886.  
CONVEYANCES.  
J. N. Munnell and Anna A. Munnell to Z. Decker, H. E. Lucas, T. F. Ryan and John A. Decker, 4.30 acres, line of Mountain View, Pasadena, \$5000.  
Wm. O. Mosher and Mary S. Mosher to H. L. Cooper, Los Angeles tract, Pasadena, \$5000.

Alfred W. Goshier to Mrs. Jennie M. Virgin, Los Angeles tract, subdivision of lot 1, block 4, Matthews & Fickel tract, \$500.  
Jennie M. Virgin and F. Virgin to A. W. Goshier, Los Angeles tract, subdivision of lot 1, block 4, Matthews & Fickel tract, \$500.  
M. E. Monaghan and Frank Monaghan to J. F. Dugan, Los Angeles tract, subdivision of lot 1, block 4, Matthews & Fickel tract, \$500.  
Miss M. A. Ware to Milton Davis—Agreement to convey 4 acres, and 1 acre on west side of Mountain View, Pasadena, \$5000.  
Wm. G. Kerckhoff to Oscar Strand—Lots 19 and 20, block 4, San Pedro, \$1000.  
Henry G. Bennett to John M. French—Lot 7 and east 10 feet of lot 8, San Pascual tract, \$500.

C. J. Wingerter to Jerome Wingerter—All interest in tract on west side of Los Angeles river on north side of road, subdivision of lot 1, block 2, 3, 7 and 8, block 39, \$1000.

L. F. Miller to A. G. Whiting and J. E. Thompson—60 feet of north and lot 39, and N end of W 30 feet of lot 39, subdivision of Miller's tract, Pasadena, \$2000.

Los Angeles Improvement Co. to C. O. Stinson—Lots 19 and 20, block 4, San Pedro, \$1000.

S. F. Houghton, Trustee, etc., to Edward Prather—Lot 3 block 2, Phillips tract, Los Angeles, \$1000.

S. F. Hall to Mrs. S. E. Underwood and F. M. Underwood—29 acres in block 1, Painter & Ball's addition to Pasadena, \$2000.

Mrs. S. E. Underwood and F. M. Underwood to James Barker—3 acres in block 1, Painter & Ball's addition to Pasadena, \$3000.

Jonathan Bixby, Trustee, etc., to R. B. Flinn and Mrs. Ida L. Flinn—Lots 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000.

Frederick Weigle—Power of attorney. Sophie C. Weigle, formerly Sophie G. Weigle, to Frederick R. Weigle—Power of attorney as to estate of Louise Keller, deceased.

Louis P. Felig, Anna E. Felig, Adolph Felig and Emma C. Felig, Henry C. Felig, Benjamin R. Felig, Sophie Felig, William H. Felig, William H. Felig, Christian A. Felig, Josephine Felig, Louis Felig, Dora Felig, Gottlieb Breuninger, Louis Breuninger, John Kress, Louise Melsner, to Frederick R. Weigle—Power of attorney as to estate of Louise Keller, deceased.

Mrs. S. B. Montgomery to J. A. Blumwe—Release of mortgage, \$5000.  
Everett E. Hall, W. W. Wilson & Wm. Crozy to Miss W. Dodd—Release of lots 20 and 21, block 5, Angeleno Heights, from mortgage of Louise Keller, deceased.  
Map of Miller's tract, city, 11-57.  
Map of Carter Grove tract in NW 1/4 of section 6, T. 2 S., R. 13 E., S. 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000.

Bomberger Strong & Co. vs Jacob Greenwald—\$1000 and costs.

L. F. Miller to A. G. Whiting and J. E. Thompson—60 feet of north and lot 39, and N end of W 30 feet of lot 39, subdivision of Miller's tract, Pasadena, \$2000.

C. J. Wingerter to Jerome Wingerter—All interest in tract on west side of Los Angeles river on north side of road, subdivision of lot 1, block 2, 3, 7 and 8, block 39, \$1000.

S. F. Hall to Mrs. S. E. Underwood and F. M. Underwood—29 acres in block 1, Painter & Ball's addition to Pasadena, \$2000.

Mrs. S. E. Underwood and F. M. Underwood to James Barker—3 acres in block 1, Painter & Ball's addition to Pasadena, \$3000.

Jonathan Bixby, Trustee, etc., to R. B. Flinn and Mrs. Ida L. Flinn—Lots 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 18



## MONTE VISTA!

THE MOST ATTRACTIVE COLONY IN SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA!

A Perfect Climate! The Best of Soil! The Greatest Abundance and Purest of Water!

And the Most Delightful Situation of Any Tract of Land on the Coast!

Fogs do not smother;  
Frosts do not blight;  
Scale does not bother,  
And the dollars are in sight,

—IN—

BEAUTIFUL, HEALTHY MONTE VISTA

## MONTE VISTA

Is situated twenty miles by road a little west of north of Los Angeles City, between the Verdugo mountains and the main chain of the Sierra Madre, and embraces the entire valley between them. It is six miles east of San Fernando, and four miles west, on the western slope from the crest of the Sierra Madre. The S. P. R. R. is four miles distant and fine road has been constructed by the new Monte Vista Land and Water Company from the town to the station of Monte Vista, bringing Los Angeles within one hour's ride of this most delightful colony.

THE MONTE VISTA TRACT comprises an area of about 2300 acres of rich sandy loam soil. Of the entire acreage 1300 acres are first-class irrigable land, having a gentle slope to the south and west. About 500 acres are upon the hillsides and classed as non-irrigable land, although the soil is equally good and a very large percentage is capable of cultivation. The remainder is rough land, suitable only for forest trees. Nearly all the lower grade of the Monte Vista is on the north side of the Verdugo hills, which form the boundary of the tract. While the land is rolling it contains innumerable springs of pure water, which, with a little trouble, can be developed to such an extent that the owners are independent of the water supply of the colony. The division of the tract, aside from the town site, is chiefly in twenty-acre tracts, having a broad avenue on the four sides of each forty acres; less than twenty acres are sold to suit the means or desire of purchasers.

The town originally comprised forty acres, to which the new company have added additional forty acres, which are sold in building lots 50x150, and villa lots of one acre each. In the center of the tract and including about ten acres is the famous TUJUNGA PARK. The company are now improving this, the finest of live oak parks in Southern California, and intend to make it one of the loveliest spots

in the State. There is no day in the year and no time in the day when a delightfully cool breeze, gentle and refreshing, is not perceptible here. Fifteen to eighteen hundred feet above sea level and protected by the great mountain chain of the Sierra Madre on the north, walled on the south by the Verdugo Mountains, and on the east by the great divide connecting the two chains, FORTUNATE MONTE VISTA is free from blighting frosts, settling fog, or the hot winds prevailing in many places in the country. All this means health, wealth and plenty.

## MONTE VISTA FOR HEALTH.

If there is a cure for disease in pure, dry air, pure, clear, soft mountain water, warm, sunny days, cool, delightful nights, delightful surroundings, good accommodations, excellent care and attention, then Monte Vista should be the Sanitarium of the World.

## PRACTICAL MONTE VISTA.

The soil of Monte Vista is a very rich sandy loam, and in places gravelly loam. It is deep and warm and retentive of moisture, so that, even if there was no water excepting the natural rainfall, it would be capable of growing every known fruit grown in California.

## THE MAGNIFICENT WATER SUPPLY

Of Monte Vista is sufficient for ten times the irrigable land in the tract, and the probabilities are that one-tenth of it will be sufficient for all purposes. WATER, SOIL, ELEVATION AND CLIMATE for the Orange, Lemon and Lime. Every requisite that can be desired for perfect, large, clean and highly-flavored fruit. Soil and climate for the highest degree of development of the FIG, which is destined to be one of the most important of California's fruit products. RAISIN GRAPES have grown to absolute perfection, and there is every requisite of climate for their perfect curing without interference of fogs or rain. Climate and soil for the absolutely perfect MATING OF THE OLIVE, one of the most valuable products of the State. Forty acres in one tract now growing in Monte Vista will challenge the admiration of every one who understands the exacting conditions required by this fruit. Elevation and soil for the growth and maturing of APPLES and PEACHES, PRUNES and PLUMS, APRICOTS, NECTARINES, and the most difficult of all fruits, the ALMOND. Soil, elevation and climate for the absolutely perfect WINE GRAPE. No land which possesses all of the exacting conditions which are found in Monte Vista exists elsewhere in Southern California. One place lacks climate, another water, another genial situation and another all combined. While we have named the above special adaptations, we have reserved the most important to the last. For Monte Vista we claim that it will within seven years be shipping to the markets of San Francisco the

## FINEST CHERRIES GROWN ON THE COAST.

We claim that it possesses every requisite of soil, climate and situation for the growth of the PERFECT CHERRY, which is worth per acre three times as much as the orange, five times as much

as the grape, and ten times as much as the apple, while the cost of cultivation is less than either of the two former. In short, Monte Vista has every requirement for people of means who wish to make money by growing fruits, and in the near future the finest packed goods, canned and preserved goods of all kinds, will be grown and prepared in Monte Vista and be a source of health to those engaged in the business.

## IMPROVEMENTS BEING MADE.

The Monte Vista Land and Water Company, since they acquired the property in July last, have built three miles of road to the San Fernando valley, opened fourteen miles of street sixty feet wide, handsomely furnished the present hotel building, and now have fifty thousand feet of lumber on the ground for the erection of an elegant hotel, which will equal anything in the State in comfort for its guests, excellence of the table, etc. All the company's lands now cleared will be put under the highest state of cultivation possible. A two-thousand-dollar subscription for a church is well under way, half a dozen cottages are already engaged to be built during the winter, and many other improvements are under way.

## MONTE VISTA THE ROMANTIC.

From the head of Summit avenue, looking westward, the entire tract of Monte Vista, including the beautiful Tujuanga Park, is in full view; the Verdugo hills, the San Fernando mountains, the great wash of the Tujuanga, San Fernando town and the eight by twenty miles of wheat fields of the San Fernando valley lie directly under the eye. From the Park and Hotel Monte Vista, looking northward, rise the giant bulwarks of the Sierra Madre, broken only by the great chasm of the Tujuanga, which clefts in twin the pine-topped peaks which rise pile on pile through the range to the Mojave desert, some thirty five miles.

From Monte Vista a trail runs to the summit of the highest peak overlooking the valley, and from this point, 5000 feet above sea-level, is one of the grandest views imaginable. Northward the rocky and rugged peaks of the Sierra rise in confused masses and here and there their precipitous sides are covered with forests of sugar pine. In years gone by many of the gloomy cañons whose lines can be dimly traced by the shadows, have echoed to the picks of adventurous prospectors, some of whom left their homes a prey to the mountain lions and coyotes. To the south and west lie the valleys of San Fernando and Los Angeles, with all the magnificent line of plains to the coast. Upon a cloudless day the islands off Santa Barbara and southward to Catalina are in full view, and every vessel passing up or down is plainly visible. The shipping at San Pedro and the whole coast line for a hundred miles seem to lie at your feet. Eastward and southward the San Gabriel valley, Pasadena, Pomona valley, Riverside, and the mountains of Temescal, San Jacinto and San Diego, with their infinite variety of light and shadow, present a picture once seen never to be forgotten. Around

## THE MAGNIFICENT TUJUNGA PARK.

Which lies in the center of the old town site, cluster many romantic events. There, forty years or more ago, the old Spanish Don overtook his beautiful daughter and her lover in their flight, and, despite her pleadings, put him to the sword. Vasquez and Murietta, the famous robbers, here had their rendezvous and here buried vast sums of money, which is believed to be here still. So famous is the grand old park as a HEALTH RESORT that it has for fifty years been visited by the Spaniards, who credit it with being the abode of the Lady of Mercy. Spanish maids weave fanciful fairy tales of it for their charges, old men recall it as the scene of many a merry-making, and the seniors laugh as they relate again their conquests beneath the old trees whose shadows yet greet the advent of tender spoons and give grateful rest to the tired invalid. Handsome fountains will soon add new charms, where beautiful flowers will brighten the sombre hues and gladden the eyes.

But Go to Monte Vista.

SEE MONTE VISTA BEFORE YOU BUY ANY PLACE ELSE!

You can get the best of land, with or without water, at lower prices than anywhere in the country, when the value is considered. IT IS A PLEASANT DRIVE of two and one-half to three hours from Los Angeles, and you will find excellent hotel accommodations—good, new beds, good table, etc. You will find sign-boards every mile to Monte Vista.

## YOU CAN GO TO MONTE VISTA:

First—By stage from Los Angeles, which leaves Los Angeles on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, from the office of the Monte Vista Company. Returning, leaves Monte Vista on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

Second—By private conveyance, following the county road northward along the S. P. R. R. to, first, Glendale, Verdugo cañon and the south line of Crescenta Cañada, to the Summit, and thence to Monte Vista; or, second, follow same route as above, except just before Glendale is reached keep to the left and follow the railroad and county road to the north line of the Providencia Rancho, then keep the right hand road to the Big Tujuanga Wash, then turn to the right and follow the road east through the valley to Monte Vista. This is a delightful road for the greater part of the year; in summer it is somewhat sandy, but not more so than the Verdugo road.

## MONTE VISTA LAND AND WATER CO., - - - 30 SOUTH SPRING ST., LOS ANGELES, CAL.

## THE AUSTRIAN CIVIL SERVICE.

Strict Honesty One of Its Distinguishing Characteristics.

"It would hardly occur to Englishmen resident in this country to describe the Austrian Civil Service as a model worthy of imitation," writes Vienna correspondent of the "London Telegraph." "In one respect, however, it is exemplary—namely, its strict honesty. It must also be admitted that the Austrian Government official is very superior to the republican official of ante-constitutional times. He is, as a rule, a man of intelligence and education, having in many instances taken his university degree. He is almost invariably civil and obliging, whereas in former years he was a petty tyrant, ready to snub all who had the misfortune to require his services, and looking upon the long-suffering public as his natural enemy. In other respects there has been little improvement. Red tape still reigns supreme. It is next to impossible to obtain from any Austrian Government official, even from those at the high positions, a verbal answer to the most trivial inquiry. In general they are irresolute, and reluctant to assume responsibility. The following instance shows to what extent red-tapism exists in different branches of the Administration: Some three months ago a foreign conferee to open an office for the sale of his paper—a leading continental contemporary—in Vienna. According to the Austrian press laws, a special authorization is required for the purpose. He first had to address himself to the Ministry of the Interior. There his application met with no objection, and the Minister forwarded it to the Stadtholder's office with the mention: 'Urgent.' It went through three departments of the Stadtholder's office, which only took about as many weeks, the document being marked 'Urgent.' Thence it was sent to the Prefecture of Police, where it fell into the hands of a clerk who likes to see things properly done. On scrutinizing the application he discovered that there was an important omission, which had entirely escaped both the Minister of the Interior and the Stadtholder. The person on behalf of whom the application was made—for my conferee did not intend to stand behind the counter himself—had not appended his signature! He was accordingly invited to call at the prefecture and sign the document. This had to be done before it could be submitted to the Prefect. No immediate decision was taken, and the application was sent for approval to the Commissary of Police belonging to the district where the paper was to be sold. It is at present on the way back through the different Government departments concerned. Though my conferee has lost all trace of it, he hopes that the matter being dealt with as 'Urgent' he will some day hear more about it. The Austrian Government employees are generally industrious. Those connected with the postoffice, who are the pariahs of the civil service, are overworked, and that to the detriment of the public. The postal service leaves much to be desired. Letters and newspapers are not delivered with that regularity which ought to be observed in large towns. The reason is the small staff employed at the general postoffice. The hungry non-regimented letters are never sure of reaching their destination. In Austria letters are seldom lost, but frequently delayed. The absence of corruption in the Austrian civil service is more praiseworthy as salaries are small, although they were increased by the Liberal Government when in office. They are divided into eleven classes, as follows: No. 1, \$1,200; No. 2, \$1,000; No. 3, \$800; No. 4, \$700; No. 5, \$600; No. 6, \$500; No. 7, \$400; No. 8, \$300; No. 9, \$240; No. 10, \$200; No. 11, \$160; No. 12, \$120; No. 13, \$80; No. 14, \$60; No. 15, \$40; No. 16, \$30; No. 17, \$20; No. 18, \$15; No. 19, \$10; No. 20, \$5. The first class consists of the Prime Minister only, while the second includes the other ministers of State, the President of the Supreme Court of Judicature, and the chief of the principal offices. The Governor of the different provinces and the President of the high courts of justice compose the third class. The fourth class includes the Under-Secretaries of State, the Prefect of Police, etc. The remaining classes contain subordinate officials of all denominations. In addition to these fixed salaries there are perquisites in every class. The 'additional payments,' as they are called, are for class No. 1, \$1,400; No. 2, \$1,000; No. 3, \$1,000 to \$400; No. 4, \$400 to \$100; Nos. 5 to 11, \$100 to \$12. Pensions are computed in accordance with the following scale: Service of 15 to 20 years, three-eighths of salary; of 20 to 25 years, one-half of salary; of 25 to 30 years, five-eighths of salary; of 30 to 35 years, three-fourths of salary; of 35 to 40 years, seven-eighths of salary; of 40 years, the full salary. Promotion is by no means rapid, and it is seldom that an official rises from the lower to the higher ranks of the administration. "Considering the present value of the paper florin, it may be easily imagined that an official with a fixed salary of \$30, and an additional payment of \$12, does not live in luxury, particularly if, as is frequently the case, he has a wife and family to support. Still, the claim to a pension and the security of his position makes the Government employee a favorite in bourgeois households where there are unmarried daughters. In some of the Government departments office hours are from 8 to 2, and in others from 9 to 2. They are kept with military punctuality by subordinate officials. Their superiors take it somewhat easier, but on the whole they are regular in their attendance at the office. The head officials are at liberty to grant leave of absence for one day only. If longer leave is applied for it requires ministerial sanction. In case of illness great liberality is shown. "In order to establish a claim to pension, the applicant must have been at least ten years in the service of the crown. Should he quit the service or be declared incapable on the grounds of ill-health, within ten years, he is under no circumstance entitled to more than a year's salary. A pensioned member of the civil service is free to take other employment, providing it be consistent with his former position. In spite of the new law on Sunday rest, the officials in most of the Government departments are expected to put in an appearance on Sunday, and not unfrequently to work half the day. The uniforms worn in the Austrian civil service are by no means handsome, and officials put them on only when compelled by regulation. Even the ushers in the different ministerial offices object to wear the bulky-fitting frock coat, with plate buttons, provided by Government. A few years ago an order was issued rendering it obligatory, and for a few days it was enforced, but it caused such dissatisfaction that it had to be canceled. An audience from any of the ministers is easily obtained, and none of their excellencies are more accessible than the Prime Minister, Count Taaffe. On such occasions the applicant always comes away well pleased, for he seldom gets a decisive answer to his request, at all events he invariably finds a courteous reception. Official priggishness does not exist in Austria. A Government employee will oblige you if he can. The delay that occurs in the transaction of business is no fault of his. It results from the whole system prevailing in the civil service, and which is not peculiar to Austria."

## MANUAL TRAINING.

One of the Chief Defects of Our Educational System.

There is not a child in the world that ought to try to live by his wits; nor one who ought to be compelled to live by the work of his hands alone. Most boys that enter our schools have to grow up to the idea that they are to work with their hands. It follows that a few are to grow up to the idea that they need not toil at all with their hands. So we have in our educational system to look out for two classes: one for our high caste and low caste boys and girls. Naturally, the one caste will despise the other; and the other will pay back with hate. So, by and by, you get your social division of laborers and capitalists, and with it the moral dynamic of eternal dislike. Common education is not education at all, when it has taught reading, writing and the usual school curriculum. The poor boy goes out of the schoolhouse, and he must live thereafter by means of that part that is not education—his hands. He cannot use the education, or what you have given him for an education, at all; or if at all, so little that it chafes at him at his daily toil. His educated brain is angry. He is obliged to come down to an uneducated part of his body for his living. In the school boy and boy of the future, the boy who is not compelled to toil with his hands; but what can his brain do alone? The poor skull full of propitiation is driven to take up with a profession, or to dabble in some sort of speculation.

But does manual training not mean that the boy or girl educated to use tools must become a mechanic? Of the graduates of the admirable school connected with Washington University at the last commencement, "one intends to be a physician, another a dentist, another a lawyer. Some half dozen expect a commercial pursuit; two will raise stock or become farmers; several hope to become engineers; three aspire to be architects; four or five will work for a while in machine shops, while fifteen or more intend to make a higher course of study, either at the university or elsewhere."

## NO DOING THE FACT.

"A boy who does nothing in manual labor but brute force despises both the laborer and the laborer." There is no dodging the fact that our "educated classes" despise labor. You cannot get around it. For a college graduate to become a manual laborer is considered a coming down. Under very recently the crowd from our colleges went nowhere but into the professions. Slowly this is changing, but there is still the prejudice and the sharp division. Manual labor schools have it for their mission to break up this misadventurous idea. The boys are finding it advantageous also to have the best hands.

Our lives under the stress of the older education brought the nerves to the front. The brain ran away with us. The tendency has been to absorb all the vitality in that organ. Our hair falls out with our teeth. Our eyes are failing and our sense of smell. Our endurance is not equal to that of our fathers. Athletics have done something toward compensating readjustment. But it is necessary that our school system shall be wholly remodeled. We must not only have physiology and hygiene taught, but must have it practiced in body culture. Education, instead of undermining health, should create health and character. It is absurd to say that you have taught or trained a boy when you have only half killed him. What have you educated? The turkey is stuffed, let us kill him outright. No child should be confined to a book over one hour consecutively in a day. Play should be

a part of the enforced curriculum. But how admirably manual training supplements or complements brain training. Let them go from the shop to their books and back again.

## THRU THROUGH THE SHOPS.

Let us look a little more into detail. Let us enter Professor Woodcock's school—shop, if you prefer to call it. The carpenter shop—all sorts of saws, squares, bevels, gauges, hammers, mallets, rules, planes, chisels, bits, hatchets. The most beautiful thing here is order—all the tools in good condition and in their own places. I hardly ever saw a study, where the brain ruled alone, that was so orderly. Scholar are proverbially lacking in tidiness. I am afraid, professor, these boys will never be literary, they are too orderly. Woodcock—'not so many tools; but system as before.' My boy Fritz can scarcely contain himself; if this is study, if this is school, how delightful! The horror of two things broods over the ordinary school—silence and primness. I wasted ten years in school because these night-mares were insufferable. But I was truthfully puny. Fritz is a great rugged and awfully active piece of machinery. "If you wish to keep that watch in good order, sir, you must not let it run down." Just so, Fritz will be spoiled if you stop him. The forge, Ah, here we come to life! Strike the iron is hot! Be alive, boys! How their eyes sparkle, like the sparks from the blows. Mrs. Lillypugh, your son here will surely get his hands soiled, but, my glory! what hands he will have. Such a tender love in them! and such a grip of truth! You will be glad by and by to feel his grand arm around you in your old age. I hate a musty little boy, done up in Pond's extract, and not able to carry his Latin dictionary. The machine shop—lathes, planes, drill—what is all the time touching the boy's imagination, power. Everything great is consummated and summed up in a steam engine. How I should like to resurrect Adam! I mean that Adam who first took a stone and fixed a handle to it to break and pound with. I would like to have him come in here with me and see what his first hammer, made 100,000 years ago, has come to—what is going to come to—can you guess?—Globe-Democrat.

Boston Girl: Mama, are you writing to Paris for my new ball dress?

Mamma: Yes, Anastasia; is there anything that you wish me to say?

Boston Girl: Tell them the burst measure is the same as it was last year.—Rambler.

Old Turveydrop: Now, my boy, I don't think you had better let me off your engagement with Miss Croesus. You may be more fond of her after you are married.

Young Turveydrop: Never! The more I think of her, the less I think of her.—Rambler.

He (referring to painting): Don't you think the introduction of one or two birds would give you a little more life, Miss Bessie?

She (referring to lunch): How thoughtful of you, Mr. Short, and how delicately you put the invitation!—(and he had to run her over to the near-by hotel and order boiled quail for two.—Tid-Bits.)

Mr. Bones: Now, sir, can you tell me why an oyster dealer is like a suction-pump?

Int-lectual: I don't know, Mr. Bones; why is an oyster dealer like a suction-pump?

Mr. Bones: Because he works by valves.

Intellectual: Mr. Hoarsey will sing "When the Bridge Begins to Turn."

## Parties Wishing Something Fine in the Carriage or Buggy Line

Will find the most elaborate display of vehicles ever exhibited in California, not excepting the immense repositories of San Francisco. We have now on hand a full line of OPEN and TOP BUGGIES, consisting of all the LATEST STYLES, from a 200-pound top buggy down to a top buggy that weighs only 180 pounds. We have also MINUTEE OR PONY PHETONS, TWO-SEATED CARRIAGES AND PONY CARS.

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RUSSIAN CANOPY SURRIES, EXTENSION TOP MIKADO SURRIES, SAXONY CANOPY CARRIAGES, and these goods are all of the very latest styles and are strictly A GRADE in every respect and are built by the celebrated firm of F. A. BABCOCK & Co. OF AMESBURY, MASS. We now occupy both the old Armory Hall and large store underneath.

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Oregon Pine and California Redwood Lumber

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of a superior quality.

We are also prepared to fill orders on short

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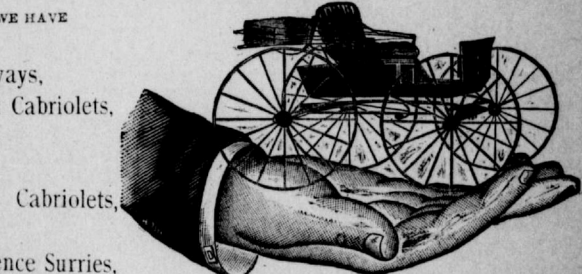
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## FRUIT DRYING.

## Discussion by the State Horticultural Society.

## USE OF SULPHUR DETRIMENTAL

## Strenuous Efforts to Be Made to Compel Careless Orchardists to Help Abate the Evil.

The monthly meeting of the State Horticultural Society was held yesterday afternoon in Irving Hall. President Hilgard, professor in the agricultural department of the State University, presided.

Dr. Gibbons of Alameda, exhibited samples of Blue Maize and Vicar of Wakefield pears. Mr. Klee, State Inspector of Fruit Pests, exhibited a branch of the date palm literally covered with the fruit. The specimen was brought from the farm of John R. Wolfkill in Winters, Solano County. The date tree is not generally known to be hardy in our State, but these trees have been bearing fruit for the last five years regularly. Mr. Klee was of the opinion that this is a proof that date culture can become of considerable importance in this State. The tree will stand a more moist soil than the orange tree and is much harder than the olive. It has been planted where the orange has been abandoned on account of moisture, but it requires more heat. It is essentially a desert tree and will stand considerable alkali. It grows in a soil that contains very little organic matter, almost in clear sand. The tree generally bears fruit in the fifth year, but in California it has been known to bear in the third year, thus showing that it will mature sooner in this country than in those lands where it has been cultivated of old. The branch can now be seen at the room of the Board of State Horticulture, 40 California street.

At the instance of Professor Hilgard, the society voted to instruct the Commissioner of Agriculture at Washington to request the American Consuls in places where the date grows, to procure samples of the root in the form of authentic vouchers for use in this State.

B. Blowers of Woodland, opened the discussion on the question of "Fruit Drying and its Appliances," saying: "I have turned out this year from 25,000 to 30,000 boxes of raisins from my dryer, and they have gone into the market alongside the sun-dried fruit. The difference has not been recognized. This is not true of other fruits generally. To show the economical uses of the dryer I would say that I have dried about 4,000 trays of twenty pounds each using only nine cords of wood. As a rule the fruit dried in the dryer looks better. If the dryer is improved by using the exhaust fan, so that it will dry more rapidly, it will also be of a better flavor. The main idea is to draw off the moisture as quickly as possible."

Professor Hilgard stated that the objection to drying fruit in the sun lay in the fact that the insects have access to it, and the change of temperature between the day and night. In California it is considered almost universally necessary to use sulphur in the drying process. In Europe, on the other hand, sulphuring has been condemned, because it destroys the flavor and is unhealthy if used too extensively. A very effective substitute has been found, and is now in use in Germany. After the fruit has been peeled and cut it is placed in baskets and dipped in salt water, using a proportion of about one-fourth per cent of salt, then allowed to stand two or three minutes, and is finally put in a tray and dried as usual. By this method it dries to just the right tinge of brown, but does not become white, as all sulphured fruit does.

Colonel Webb, secretary of the State Board of Horticulture, stated that from information he is in daily receipt of, it appears that California dried fruit is becoming unmarketable in the east, because too much sulphur is used in the process of drying. The fruits of Maryland, New Jersey and Delaware, where sulphur is used in the drying process, find the best markets. The California fruit looks nice, but has an objectionable taste. One cannot be too careful in the use of sulphur. It is for this reason that our dried fruits do not command the high prices.

Professor Hilgard stated that the time of application of the sulphur is a very important point in its use. It must be used just after the fruit is cut. The chief difficulty is that the sulphur is generally put into large dryers at one end and allowed to draw through to the further end. The result of this is that the fruit near the furnace gets a great quantity of the sulphur, becoming brittle and tasteless, sometimes merely a dry, whitened shell, while that at the further end is not at all affected.

On the question being raised as to the reason of sulphuring at all, Dr. Gibbons stated that the principal reason lay in the fact that it destroyed all germs in the fruit, while it also tended to preserve the original color, not permitting it to turn black.

Judge Blackwood, of Alameda, stated that he had used sulphur, because he ought to be used sparingly, if at all. The best method would be to dip the fruit in a sulphur bath before it is put in the dryer. "With regard to my plums," said he, "I find that I cannot get them to dry enough to suit the buyers, and I am compelled to use sulphur to secure the proper color. I have no need of sulphur. I dry my plums in the sun, and the last thing I do is to seal them in boiling hot water and then immediately pack them. My idea is that people using sulphur ought to be very careful how much they use."

Mr. Shinn also said that the great difficulty with sulphur was that too much is used. He stated a case where a large quantity of almonds had been rendered unusable from this cause, and what was still worse, they were also rendered useless for planting, as the kernel had been entirely destroyed.

Mr. Hatch supplemented these remarks by saying that almonds are literally spoiled by sulphuring. Before they are shipped they must be thoroughly dry, then sprinkle with water and apply the sulphur afterward, for in this manner the moisture will only be superficial and the sulphur will not get into the kernel.

The question of fruit drying was raised, and Mr. Klee mentioned a simple process seen by him at Riverside. The fruit was allowed to become perfectly ripe and drop to the ground. Then it was gathered and sweated in sacks. Finally it is dried again and packed. It is not dipped in anything.

The question of fruit pests was brought up by Colonel Webb. He spoke very earnestly on the subject, saying that a law ought to be passed in regard to the matter. He was of the opinion that much good has been already done by agitation in the matter, by legislation and the appointment of inspectors. People are beginning to be educated up to the gravity of the question. There is no doubt but that if the matter is allowed to draw now orchardists may as well stop planting trees.

tion of those concerned, saying: "That is where the law ought to be amended. Much good has been done in this matter. It is true that the pests have spread over a larger area, but inside these areas the plague has been reduced. As an example, take Santa Clara county. For years its condition was fearful; now the evil has been reduced almost to extinction. We have now good remedies, which are useful in every county in the state, no matter what the climate. If the state does not take hold of the matter, the growers must. The trouble is to force private fruit-growers to clean their trees. There are many Chinese and Italians in the business, who are too ignorant to know the magnitude of the evil, or else have leased their places for a short time and do not care. For this reason, it is absolutely necessary that a law be enacted to force them to be more careful."

Although several members thought legislation and fruit inspectors useless in the matter, and that the self-interest would finally compel every farmer and orchardist to clean and watch his trees, the following resolutions were finally passed: "WHEREAS, The vast and growing fruit and vine interests demand some forcible means to protect them against careless persons; therefore, be it Resolved, That this society appoint a committee of three to present for the consideration of the State Fruit Growers' Convention, at Sacramento, such remedies and draft such laws as to them seem best."

## Pullman's Palace Car Co.

President Pullman, in addressing the meeting at Chicago, Thursday, October 14, 1886, supplemented the annual report with the following general information:

During the fiscal year a number of contracts have been renewed, notably the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, which, together with other contracts made with roads not heretofore embraced in the system of this company, cover a mileage of 4,316 miles, making a total mileage of existing contracts, 72,544 miles, an increase during the year of 1,105 miles.

All the conditions at Pullman continue exceedingly satisfactory. The population is now 9,015, which showed 8,603. There are 40,000 people residing within a radius of three and one-half miles of the Pullman Arcade, 13,500 being within one mile of that structure.

The number of pupils enrolled at the public school during the year, was 1,155 as against 953 during the previous year.

The average rental for operatives continues low; and compares most favorably with other manufacturing towns. In other suburbs of Chicago, the rental for equal space is no lower than at Pullman, while the advantages and conveniences in the latter place are in every respect greatly superior.

Among the advantages—the importance of which can hardly be overestimated—is the perfect system of drainage and sewerage connected with every structure in the town. The value of this system is clearly indicated by the continued extremely low death rate, namely, 7.87 in every thousand inhabitants for the year ending October 1st, 1886.

I may here mention that, during the past month, eminent engineers from Aix la Chapelle, Berlin, the City of Mexico, Denver, and from Chicago, have visited the town, and have studied its sanitary and other conditions exhaustively, and have warmly acknowledged its great superiority in value to them.

In addition to the beautiful and attractive homes with their pleasant surroundings, including churches, libraries, reading rooms, etc., the Masons, Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias, Foresters, and other organizations for social and amusements purposes, have large and comfortable lodges. The Pullman Athletic club has become quite an important factor in the sports of the place.

As a natural and legitimate result of the advantages in connection with hygiene and recreation enjoyed by operatives, coupled with the absence of deleterious influences, it is gratifying to note the evidence of the financial prosperity, such as the following statement from the Pullman Loan and Savings Bank:

DATE.	NO. ACCT'S.	BAL. DEP.	AV. PER.
Aug. 1st, 1884	574	\$83,943	114.23
Oct. 1st, 1885	623	108,298	120.16
Oct. 1st, 1886	744	144,922	200.16

The high reputation of the people of Pullman for industry, sobriety and intelligence is very generally recognized. In the several industries, namely, Pullman Car Works, Town of Pullman, Union Foundry, Pullman Iron and Steel Company, Allen Paper Wheel Company, and Culmett Manufacturing Company, the total payments to operatives during the fiscal year were \$2,110,895 23, and the average number employed was 3,597; the average earnings of each operative being \$588.85 per annum, or 310 days, as against \$576.60 for the previous year.

In connection with the fact that the average earnings of operatives show a slight increase over the previous year, it is gratifying to be able to state that the cost of living has decreased in the price of groceries, provisions and general supplies being considerably lower than they were a year ago, owing, in part, to the vigorous competition for the valuable trade of Pullman.

## How He was Led to Change.

A wealthy hop grower residing near Ukiah tells the following story about how he came to change his views on the Chinese question. He says: "Ever since I have been engaged in the hop and raisin industry I have employed Chinese pickers as well as Chinese domestics. I had tried a few white hands at different times, but found them surly and hard to get along with, but I have since been led to believe that their surlyness was owing to the Chinese at work with them. No one could make me believe that I could carry on my business without the aid of the Chinese. I was led to believe that there was not enough white help in the country, and that I did not employ Chinamen my crop would dry on the vines. Just at the commencement of the picking this year I noticed that my Chinamen were cheating me, and in a huff I discharged them all, and hitching up four teams I went to Ukiah for white pickers. In less than an hour my wagons were filled and I hired two more in town and returned home with six wagon loads of white pickers. Their work proved so satisfactory, notwithstanding the fact that I was most unwilling to be convinced, that I sent for more white help. My picking was done much better, and I was freed from the petty annoyance of settling disputes among the pickers, as I have done heretofore, and I swear I shall never employ one of those yellow coolies about my place again." Many in the same district are following his example.—Santa Rosa Democrat.

## The Homeliest Man in Los Angeles

As well as the handsomest man and others are invited to call on H. D. Godfrey and get a list of bottles of Kempe's Balsam for the throat and lungs, a remedy that is selling entirely new to the public and is guaranteed to cure every case of croup and asthma.

## Apoplexy, or Stroke of the Vine.

Mr. C. A. Wetmore, Chief Executive Viticultural Officer, has been visiting Anaheim and other places for the purpose of examining the vines which have been dying suddenly, and has presented to the Anaheim people the following paper, which will set at rest all fears that have been entertained as to the danger of contagion. He says:

During the last few months numerous complaints have been received at the office of the State Viticultural Commission, of serious damage to certain vines or varieties of the same. The trouble being mainly a sudden cessation in the growth of the same, loss of foliage and apparent dying condition, without previous indication of such weakness. The affliction has been chiefly noticed in Mission vines, in the vicinity of Anaheim, but it is a mistake to assume that it is confined to that district, although it is the most prevalent. I have been two months to inspect vines similarly affected in other places, and in some parts of the northern counties I have observed indications of the same trouble, but only partially affecting portions of the vines affected.

I have hesitated to give an opinion on the subject, because, from the first, I have assumed that this affliction is the same as that which is called in France the "coup de soleil," which means in English "sun-stroke," also known as apoplexy or *folle rage* (crankiness). It was first noticed in the *Pinot Noir* by Pierre Cresson, in the year 1830. For many generations the peasants in the south of France have called those vines which have been attacked by it "*folle-tadas*," or "cranked." In studying the characteristics of different varieties of vines known to Europe, we frequently find reference to this or that one which is said to be subject, under certain conditions, to this *coup de soleil*, among such vines being mentioned the "Maturo," by Polhoit, in his work on "*La Vigne*," and "*Le Raisin*," the cause of any indication has arisen from the fact that all authorities on this subject refer to this affliction as incurable, and I have not desired to be hasty in declaring that the same would prove true in California. It is not, however, properly speaking, a disease, nor is it contagious.

Professor Fox, Director of Viticulture at the National Agricultural School of Montpellier, France, in his work on viticulture, published during the present year, refers to this affliction of the vine as follows:

"They call apoplexy or *folle rage* of the vine an accident, which happens generally in July or August to vines which have been up to that time in good health and vigorous without any previous symptoms that should cause it to be foreseen; there is to be seen, all at once, a certain wilting of the leaves from the other, a sudden loss of brilliancy of foliage, the vigor which they habitually possess disappears, they become wilted and perish; the canes become dried from the top towards the bottom and very soon the entire plant dies. At other times, the phenomena are not produced with sufficient rapidity to bring about this result; a portion only of the plant is affected and the remainder continues to live, but the whole receives a severe shock, the effects of which are generally irremediable."

"It is especially in rich and deep soils, in those which are more or less fertile, and in those which by their nature are very little permeable and after a very rainy year, that this apoplexy is particularly to be feared, according to M. Mare; it is manifested also in Algeria, under the action of the sirocco."

"Among the varieties of Languedoc, the Aramon and the Terret, the Furmint of Tokai, the Grollet of Touraine and the Catawba of America, are those which are most subject to it, but no vine escapes it altogether."

The foregoing description is in my opinion, sufficient to identify the trouble which has affected vines in this State and which is now under consideration. Before concluding this notice, further mention will be made of the circumstances that have been especially observed accompanying the phenomenon.

In all discussions relating to diseases affecting vegetation, great care should be exercised not to be misled by theory. The salient facts are the important ones to be first considered. Here is an affection of the vine, which appears to be the most common of the vine, the effects of which are generally considered as incurable, although in a slight degree the causes of the same might be prevented. Various European authors have undertaken to explain the phenomena, and for our present purpose, it is sufficient to quote a brief summary of what they have had to say on the subject.

M. Lecomte, after the almost instantaneous death in 1878, of a great number of very vigorous vines in France, undertook at the Agricultural station of Metz, some researches concerning the facts which were observed. The explanation which he gives of them is as follows:

"A great quantity of rain has fallen this year, which to a certain extent, prevents the rapid warming of the soil, and also tends to saturate the atmosphere with moisture. Also the sky of Touraine has been unusually cloudy. The vegetation of the vine has taken place so to speak, in the shade, and under these conditions, the tissues of the plant have not acquired the resistance which they would have had if the sun had shone often. The tissues are gorged with water. Such a condition has been also relatively humid, the evaporation of the plant, that is to say, the water which escapes from its leaves and stems, has necessarily been less in humid than in dry air. The experiments of the celebrated physiologist, M. Sachs, have proved also that the transpiration increases as the temperature of the soil is elevated. Consequently, the circulation of water through the roots and the wood, has necessarily been very slow, just as the evaporation has been the same. A relation in accordance with the activity of the transpiration and the circulation of water in the roots, has been therefore established and regulated. Let us suppose now, at a given time, that the sun strikes with its burning rays, the rapidly developed foliage of the vine. The atmosphere becomes hot, becomes less humid, becomes dry, and, from this fact, causes an increase in the transpiration as much more energetic as the temperature is more elevated, as the atmosphere is less saturated with moisture. And as the quantity of water lost by the leaves cannot be immediately replaced in whole by that which the roots absorb (by reason of the regularity of the circulation established), the leaves and the young stems give up the liquids of their tissues, fade and perish, if the loss of water attains a certain limit. It must be then, an excess of evaporation caused by a sun-stroke and the sudden variation of the hygrometric condition of the atmosphere which is the consequence of it, which causes the destruction observed, and it is for this reason that I consider this phenomenon as a physiological accident, and not as a disease."

M. Saint Andre, formerly Chief of Chemical studies at the Agricultural School at Montpellier, who undertook at about the same time researches on this subject, comes to the same conclusion.

Five years and over \$150,000,000 have already been spent on the construction of the canal of De Lesseps, and yet, according to him, only from 12 to 14 per cent, and according to other engineers, only from 6 to 8 per cent, of the excavated material is used for the canal.

to him, "the *folle rage* of the vine is produced by the transpiration of the plant, which evaporates more water through its leaves than comes up from the roots."

He has recognized that "the slow and progressive elevation of the temperature of the atmosphere of the soil activates both the transpiration of the leaves and the absorption of water by the roots. When the wood does not conduct sufficient water to replace that which is evaporated in consequence of the warmth of the surrounding atmosphere, the first-mentioned phenomenon is more intense than the second; the evaporation increases more rapidly than the absorption, and the foliage of the vine is not slow in manifesting itself on the plant. And, if, as happens sometimes in southern districts, the elevation of the temperature of the air is rapid, it provokes the evaporation of a much greater quantity of water through the foliage and the diminution of the growth of the roots, that is to say, that the evaporation and absorption proceed in inverse ratio; and, if the temperature continues to augment, there comes a time when the roots cease to maintain at the surface of the organs of transpiration the vigor indispensable to their functions; at this moment the quantity of water evaporated by the vine is notably less than that which it is capable of giving off under other conditions. If the temperature does not remain stationary, the tissue of the leaves loses its vigor and the plant presents the indications of the *folle rage*."

## FRUIT PESTS.

## Discussion in the Horticultural Society Concerning Them.

The annual meeting of the State Horticultural Society was held yesterday at Irving Hall. Professor Hilgard presided. A. Kelle of Yuba City was proposed for membership.

A communication from W. H. H. Judson of New Orleans was read, offering to procure for members of the society 50 per cent of the money awards given them at the New Orleans Exposition. The awards amount to \$800, besides about a dozen silver medals. For his services Mr. Judson asked 25 per cent commission. His proposal was accepted.

It was voted to devote the awards received for fruits entered at New Orleans by W. H. Judson for the society, to the building of a monument to Mr. Jessup, who died at New Orleans from a disease contracted there while representing the society.

A communication was read from the managers of the Central California Citrus Fair Exposition requesting donations of fruit; also their presence and co-operation at the Citrus Fair to be held at Sacramento in December. It was voted to comply with the request and to zealously support the Citrus Fair.

The following officers were elected to serve during the ensuing year: President, Professor E. W. Hilgard; Vice-President, A. T. Hatch; Secretary, E. J. Wickson; Treasurer, K. J. Trumbull; Directors—J. A. Wilcox, L. Crates, F. C. De Long, W. C. Blackwood and D. Lakin.

Mr. Klee exhibited a large, magnificent bunch of dates grown by John R. Wolfkill, of Winters.

A long discussion followed as to the best methods and best evaporators to be used in the drying of fruits.

## THE ENEMY OF THE HORTICULTURIST.

The subject of fruit pests was then introduced.

Colonel Webb urged that a committee be appointed to draft a stringent law to compel orchardists to use the necessary remedies to destroy insect pests. He stated that much good had already been accomplished in this matter by means of legislation, but that much yet remains to be done.

Dr. Gibbons replied that laws on the subject and fruit inspectors accomplished nothing. Each fruit-grower should keep his own orchards and trees free from pests and then the thing would be accomplished.

W. L. Klee, of Berkeley, stated that it had required long experience to find effective remedies, but now that they were known they were accomplishing much good. Remedies effective in one locality are effective everywhere. We can do nothing without individual effort and co-operation. You cannot force your way upon private premises and compel orchardists to clean their trees. Each individual must be made to see that it is for his own interest to destroy the pests. Some fruit-raisers are Chinese and many are foreigners who do not understand the necessity of this matter. They should be instructed. Some fruit-raisers do not own their orchards, but rent them on short leases and are careless and indifferent about keeping them clean.

Judge Blackwood spoke of the efficacy of London purple and Paris green for the destruction of the codling moth. He said that laws and fruit inspectors were of no use. If one man keeps his trees and orchards clean his neighbors will soon see the advantages and necessity thereof and will follow his example. If the matter is constantly agitated by pamphlets and by the papers orchardists will see the danger, understand the remedies and apply them from motives of self-interest.

Colonel Webb spoke of the danger of using Paris green. In California the second brood of codling moths attack the cheek of the fruit when half grown, and the use of Paris green then is dangerous.

A COMMITTEE APPOINTED. Mr. Moulton of Colusa introduced the following resolution:

WHEREAS, The vast and growing fruit and vine interest demands some forcible means to protect it against careless persons; therefore be it

Resolved, That this society appoint a committee of three to present for the consideration of the State Fruit-Growers at Sacramento such remedies or draft of laws as may seem best.

Dr. Kimball, in supporting the motion, said he knew of no effective way of suppressing a nuisance except to curb it by legal measures. Some orchardists will destroy the pests voluntarily; others who will not do it of their own accord must be compelled by law to attend to this vital matter.

Mr. Moulton said some people required a little urging to make them less negligent.

The resolution was adopted. A. T. Hatch gave it as his opinion that if the ravages of the fruit pests were not curbed, they would soon settle the question of over-production by the partial destruction of the fruit crop. Even now they are so destructive that the orchards in some localities are almost bare of fruit.

The following gentlemen were then appointed to the committee: W. H. Klee of Berkeley, E. H. Rixford of San Francisco and S. F. Lieb of San Jose.

It was voted to invite the inventors and manufacturers of fruit dryers, to be present at the meeting, to exhibit and explain their construction and inventions. The meeting then adjourned to meet at Sacramento, in connection with the State Fruit-Growers' Convention, on Friday, November 19th, at 1 o'clock p. m.—S. F. Examiner, Oct. 26.

## A Neglected Food.

One most valuable article of food is strangely neglected in the house of many working people—rice. It is cheap, wholesome and nutritious, and it may be cooked in a great variety of ways. All vegetables and farinaceous foods are nutritious, and when properly prepared, digestible. They are not equal to animal food in nutriment, weight for weight. Chemists say that a pound of meat is about equal in nutriment to a pound and a half of rice and bread. But the cost of a pound of meat is equal to that of four pounds of rice.

Burke's porter is endorsed by every physician.

## A Trio.

Lily Langtry, Violet Cameron, May Forester. The Three: Three little maids from England, we, Cheeky actresses can be, Trying to capture fortunes Three little maids no fools.

Lily: Everything is a source of cash. Violet: Each one is aided by a match. May: Nothing our nerve can e'er abash. The Three: Three little maids no fools. Three little maids all mercenary. Worked by a scandalous temporary. Lily: Quite unsatisfactory. Three little maids no fools.

Lily: One little maid has a New York dude. Violet: Two little maids with their lords abroad. May: Three little maids of talent crude. The Three: Three little maids no fools. May: One little maid with a big bank book. Lily: Two little maids made their husbands "shook." Violet: Three little maids come your cash to book.

The Three: Three little maids no fools. Three little maids, mercenary, etc.

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